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❖ WAITING FOR GREEN PASTURES ❖

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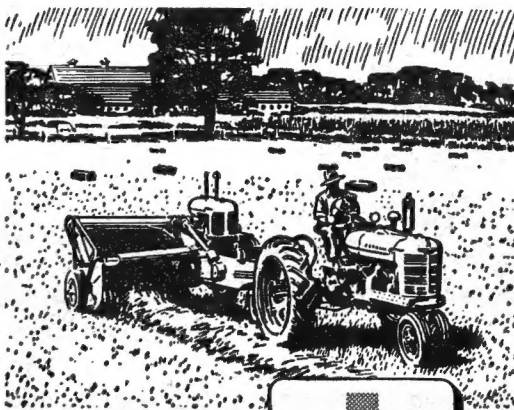
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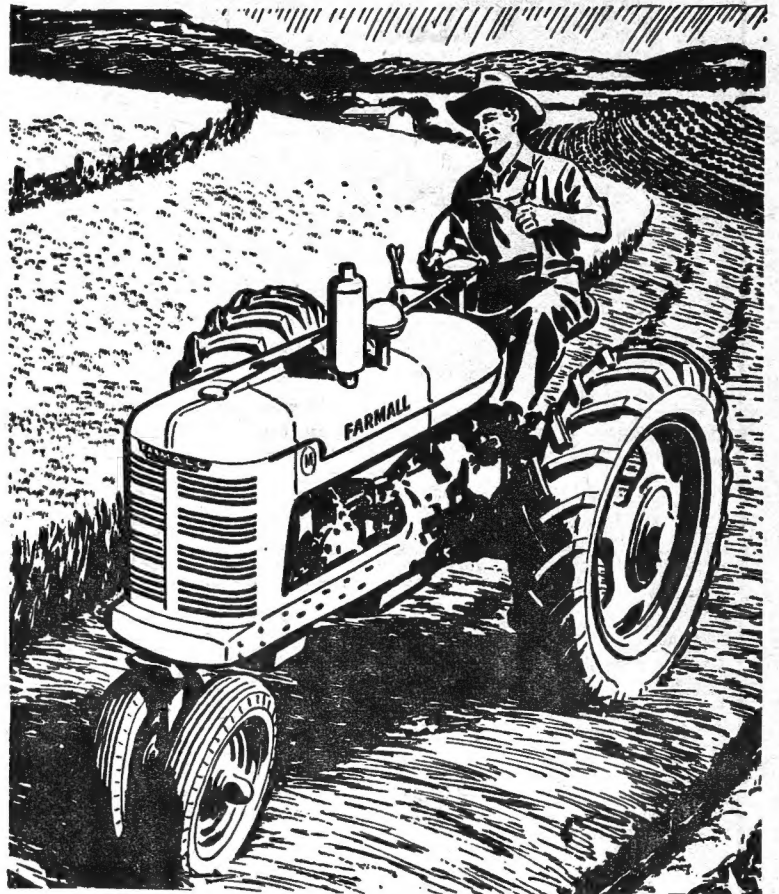
Below: McCormick-Deering 123-SP Self-Propelled Combine. Other coming International developments: smaller combines, 2-bottom, 2-way plow, sugar beet harvester, tractor touch-control, whirlwind terracers, milk coolers, home freezers and refrigerators.



Below: McCormick-Deering One-Man Pickup Twine Baler. Production of this most popular baler won't keep up with demand this season. Many other new hay machines are in various stages of development by International Harvester engineers.



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EATON'S

Domestic Wheat \$1.55

COMMENCING February 17, wheat used for consumption within Canada has been bringing \$1.55 a bushel, plus carrying charges, instead of the previous \$1.25 a bushel. Thus farmers, through participation certificates, now are obtaining the same price for domestic wheat as for wheat sold to Britain by contract.

Trade Minister J. A. MacKinnon, in making the announcement at Ottawa, said price ceilings would be maintained on flour, bread, mill feeds and other wheat products. This would be accomplished by increasing the federal "draw-back" by 30 cents a bushel so that millers could continue to obtain wheat for domestic consumption at a cost of 77½ cents a bushel. Previously, Canadian farmers had in effect paid the additional 30-cent subsidy by accepting \$1.25 a bushel for domestic wheat. Now, all the taxpayers of Canada will share the entire cost of maintaining Canadian price ceilings on wheat products. This had been demanded repeatedly by several farm organizations.

Mr. MacKinnon said the government would continue to pay a 25-cent subsidy on feed wheat, but the increase still would mean that feed wheat would increase by about 30 cents a bushel. He explained that it was hoped the feed wheat price increase would discourage its purchase for feed during the present overseas demand for wheat for human food.

It was estimated that Western Canadian farmers would gain nearly \$11 million through sales of domestic wheat at the higher price during the remainder of the present crop year. This amount would be credited to farmers in the five-year participation pool being operated by the Wheat Board.

Oats, Barley Quotas Open

The minister announced at the same time that the Canadian Wheat Board was setting open quotas on deliveries of oats and barley for the rest of this crop year. Farmers may now deliver all of these grains they wish.

...

Sugar Beet Price Raised \$1.40 Per Ton

CANADIAN sugar beet growers — located in Southern Alberta, in Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec — were pleased to hear that the 1947 beet crop would bring them about \$1.40 more per ton than last year's crop.

The estimated increase of \$1.40 per ton results from the increase of the federal subsidy on refined sugar from 60¢ to \$1.25 per cwt. Ottawa said the division of the payment between growers and processors must be reviewed. Phil Baker, Lethbridge, president of Canadian Sugar Beet Growers, said he understood that growers would get the "lion's share" of the increase.

Prices board officials said early in February that no increase in retail sugar prices were planned at present.

The first subsequent payment on Southern Alberta's 1946 production of sugar beets was paid near the end of February. The payments represented \$1.50 a ton, bringing to \$9.50 the payments on the crop so far, as the initial payment last fall was \$8 per ton. The February cheques totalled approximately \$580,000.

Sackville Named Angus Secretary

SUCCESSING F. W. Crawford of Winnipeg, who has retired as secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association after serving in that capacity for the past 27 years, Prof. J. P. Sackville, University of Alberta, Edmonton, was chosen for the post at the annual meeting of the organization early in February.

Mr. Crawford in his final report to the breeders traced the history and growth of the association and pointed out that the number of registrations, transfers and membership generally



had followed economic trends throughout the Dominion. History showed a habit of cycles, he observed, warning cattlemen to govern their future operations accordingly. Breeders and their associations were in a stronger

position now than at the close of the last war and it appeared unlikely that cattlemen would be called on to face the serious conditions of the early 'twenties. Criticism of the breed as being undersized aroused considerable discussion among the delegates at the meeting and it was indicated that much of this fault was traceable to the breeding of immature animals. A motion will be presented at next annual meeting which would prohibit registration of offspring born of females under the age of 24 months at time of calving.

The Association reported registrations of 5,117, transfers of 4,940, during the past year. The Edwards Bros.' sale at London, Ont., in October, led all Angus sales in Canada or the United States during the year with a top price of \$9,500 and an average of \$1,622, it was stated. Transfer fees were raised from 50 cents to \$1.

...

Southern Alberta Rodeo Dates Set

The Southern Alberta Rodeo Circuit has set the following dates for rodeos in 1947:

Nanton, June 24 - 25; Claresholm, June 27 - 28; Macleod, June 30 - July 1; High River, July 2; Lethbridge, July 3 - 5; Cardston, July 15 - 16; Pincher Creek, July 30; Coleman, Aug. 1 - 2.

Other Southern Alberta rodeo associations may join if their dates fit in with this schedule. Steers will be brought from Mexico for use in all the circuit shows.

The executive consists of honorary president, Herman Linder; president, Dan Boyle; vice-presidents, Allie Streeter, J. S. Richards; secretary-treasurer, Jim Burke; directors, Frank Walshe, J. W. Rutherford, Jim Wilkie, Dr. Carroll, A. W. Shackelford, Warren C. Cooper, P. C. Daugherty, A. Cheeseman.

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World Wheat Pact Planned

A PROPOSED international wheat agreement suggests that Canadian prices of \$1.25 and \$1.55 a bushel for No. 1 Northern be established as basic minimum and maximum export prices, effective August 1, 1947, and to continue for four or five years.

The proposed agreement, drawn up by the International Wheat Council, will be submitted as a basis for discussion at the international wheat conference opening in London in March.

It is proposed that Canada be given 40 per cent, Argentina 25 per cent, Australia 19 per cent and the United States 16 per cent of the basic 500-million-bushel world export market. Thus, Canada's share of this basic market would be 200 million bushels annually. Supplementary agreements would be made to cover any world demands over the 500-million-bushel figure.

The Wheat Council stressed that this proposal was merely a basis for discussion and was not to be taken as committing any government in any way.

Hutterite Question Studied

A LEGISLATURE committee held hearings in Lethbridge, Calgary and Edmonton in February to help decide whether or not the existing ban on purchase of land in Alberta by Hutterites should be extended beyond the expiry date of May 1. Since March 19, 1942, except for about a year in 1943-44, Hutterites have been prohibited from acquiring more land in the province, by lease or purchase.

A.F.U. locals, Canadian Legion branches, Boards of Trade, town and municipal governing bodies, and other organizations endorsed briefs advocating extension of the ban. A few briefs arguing that Hutterites should be permitted to buy land were presented by various organizations, along with arguments advanced by the Hutterites' counsel.

Those favoring the right of Hutterites to buy land based their arguments largely on the democratic right of any group to live according to its religious beliefs. The Hutterites, through counsel, said they desperately needed more land to support increased population. Opposition to letting them buy more land was directed largely against the colony life of the brethren which was said to interfere with development of the rest of the community; concentration of colonies in Southern Alberta, and on the facts that Hutterites maintain their own schools and refuse to vote or to take part in military service.

According to the Lethbridge Herald, there are 33 regular Hutterite colonies in Alberta, with a total of 167,800 acres of land for a population of 4,087—an average of 41 acres per person. These are all in the southern half of Alberta, and most of them are near Lethbridge. Less than another 2,000 Hutterites are in existence, being located in Manitoba, South Dakota, Montana, England and Paraguay.

The Hutterite religion demands that they live in colonies, sharing tasks and income, and that they deny themselves everything but the bare necessities of life. The sect was formed more than 400 years ago, and members came to the United States from Russia in 1874 and from South Dakota to Alberta in 1918.

The Saskatchewan government has purchased the Saskatchewan holdings of Canadian Utilities Ltd., a power company with headquarters in Calgary, for \$3,600,000. Almost the entire electrical system in the province now is under government control, the Prairie Power Company having been bought for \$1,462,000 and the Dominion Electric Company for approximately \$600,000 in 1945.



HEADS HOLSTEIN BREEDERS

W. H. Hicks, Director of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Agassiz, B.C., who has been elected President of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada.

2,000,000 Hogs Alberta's Goal

DEALING with the current problem of hog production in Alberta, O. S. Longman, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, makes the following recommendation:

"I trust that the farmers of Alberta will aim to market 2,000,000 hogs annually, and that they will begin to re-establish themselves in the British market. Obviously, the degree to which Britain's needs will be met will be determined largely by the response received from Alberta farmers. I sincerely hope that every farmer who can, and every farm organization in Alberta, will respond immediately to this appeal. There has always been a profit in hog production. The present increase makes it most attractive.

"It must not be overlooked, however, that along with increased hog production, consideration must be given to the production of feed supplies. An increase in barley acreage, particularly, is needed, not only to meet the feed requirements of Alberta, but to provide for the needs of other provinces in Canada, which are dependent upon it to meet their requirements."

A limited peacetime continuation of defence collaboration with the United States was announced by the Canadian government.

Alberta Indians are Good Farmers

By FRED SALTVOLE

WITHIN the span of one lifetime, the Indians of Alberta have largely conquered their nomadic instincts. Where a few years ago they relied on buffalo for food, Southern Alberta Indians today market some of the prime beef cattle in Canada. Where they formerly ranged for game birds and wild fruit to the north in Alberta, the Indians now raise gardens, grain, poultry, hogs and milk cows. Others have exchanged their tomahawks for miners' picks or their bows and arrows for modern traplines.

In treaties Number Six in 1876, Seven in 1877, and Eight in 1899 the dominant tribes — chiefly Cree, Assiniboine and Blackfoot — formally yielded to the white men their supremacy over what is now most of Alberta and Saskatchewan and part of Manitoba. But in doing so they also surrendered much of the independence they had gained in generations of wresting a living from the harsh, untamed West.

From those dates forward they depended upon whitemen to feed and clothe them or to teach them to earn their own living within the restricted spaces of their reservations. One of the greatest objectives of the Indian Affairs Branch now is to do away with any paternalism on its own part and to encourage the Indians to accept responsibility and regain their self-reliance. Diversification of income is an important part of that objective.

Contrary to popular opinion, the Indian population is increasing at least as fast as that of other groups in Alberta. The annual rate of natural increase among Southern Alberta tribes is considerably higher than the current rate of approximately 16 per 1,000 for all people in the province. In the Blood and Blackfoot reserves in Southern Alberta, the population has increased about 50 per cent in the last 20 years — a direct result of improved health care. The 1941 census gave the total Indian population in Alberta as 12,565, which was exceeded by Saskatchewan with 13,384; Manitoba, 15,473; British Columbia, 24,875; and Ontario, 30,336.

THE Blood tribe has been described as one of the most industrious and independent in the country. The reservation is located between Cardston and Lethbridge and consists of 350,000 acres. This tribe boasts some of the best farmers and ranchers in Alberta. In one shipment from the reservation last fall, 500 steers off the grass brought \$12.95 per cwt. This is believed to have been a record price of 1946 for any shipment of its size in Alberta. Topping the Alberta market is a familiar accomplishment for the Blood Indians. The total value of all classes of cattle in that one shipment was \$101,000 and the consignment from one rancher, Tommy Three Persons, brought \$13,000. Beef cattle are the specialty of the Bloods and their herds are of good Hereford and Shorthorn breeding. The Blood tribe hopes to get some good irrigation from a part of the St. Mary-Milk River development

which will traverse the reservation.

On the Blackfoot reserve near Gleichen, which is approximately halfway between Calgary and Medicine Hat, there are 6,000 acres of irrigated land, on which diversified crops are grown. This tribe, incidentally, is the richest in Canada, with a tribal fund of more than \$2,800,000. The money was acquired from sale and lease of lands and sale of railway rights. Interest from the fund is used for purchase of farming machinery and for payment of all services, including supervision, hospitalization, medical expenses and construction of buildings. The band owns buildings valued at half a million dollars.

In the case of the Stoney tribe at Morley, 50 miles west of Calgary, the chief of several years ago was said to have been more interested in picturesque hunting country than in productive land, when he helped select the reservation. Nevertheless, their part of the beautiful Bow River now has a substantial cash value. It has been suggested that "Old Man River" would be a good theme song for this tribe who get \$18,000 to \$20,000 a year for power rights on the water rolling through their country. However, 10,000 acres of good ranching land was added to the reserve in 1946, giving the Stoneys an opportunity to expand cattle production.

There are 12 Indian agencies in the Alberta Inspectorate, with a total acreage of 1,148,000 of which 50,000 acres are cultivated by Indians. The Indians harvested an estimated 625,000 bushels of grain in 1946. They have some 32,000 head of cattle, of which about half are of fine breeding. Beef cattle sales in 1946 brought \$300,000. Most of the beef cattle are in the South. Horses number about 13,000 and are fairly well distributed among the farming and ranching tribes. Sales of horses netted \$15,000 last year.

It is of interest that probably the first horses in Alberta were introduced by the Blackfeet only a short time before the coming of whitemen. The Blackfeet are said in an old story to have stolen them from the Kootenay tribe, just inside the present boundary of British Columbia. The Kootenays obtained theirs from the Cayuse tribe in Oregon — hence the name "cayuse" for the common Indian pony — and its type owned by whitemen, as well.

The greatest number of pigs are in the Central and Northern districts. A few sheep are raised, mainly by the Bloods and Blackfeet in the South. There were over 1,000 head of sheep and pigs on reservations at the end of 1946, and some 6,000 poultry. The hog population has declined on Indian farms in the past two or three years as on farms elsewhere in Alberta.

DAIRYING is increasing in the South and is quite common in the Hobbema reservation in Central Alberta, in the Winterburn reservation near Edmonton, and at Saddle Lake, 80 miles Northeast of Edmonton. As is to be expected, the type of farming or ranching carried out by the Indians depends on their location.

In addition to the Blackfoot, Blood, Hobbema, Stoney, Winterburn and Saddle Lake reserves already men-

(Continued on page 33)



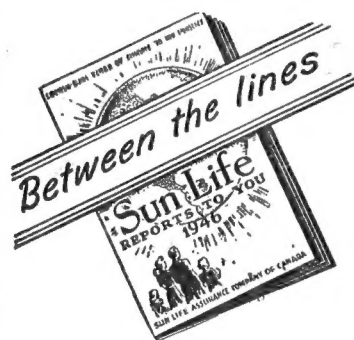
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Canadian Farmers Play Big Role In World Affairs

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THE farmers of Canada, through their own national organization, and through their participation in this new international federation of farmers, are making a striking and effective contribution to the planning now under way in united nations' circles for the establishment of a world food policy and a world food plan.

Moreover, they have already advanced concrete suggestions which have become part of the proposals advanced by the official Canadian delegation in connection with the development of some sort of world food council that would attempt to organize the production and distribution of food among all the peoples of the globe on a humanitarian basis.



H. H. HANNAM
President, C.F.A.

"The farmers of Canada", said Mr. Hannam, "enjoy the satisfaction of having achieved a record in organization not equalled in many lands. Through organization and united effort they have won for themselves a front seat in the councils of the nation. They have established a case for equality for agriculture as the only adequate basis for a balanced economy."

These milestones in domestic affairs had been passed by the farmers of Canada, said Mr. Hannam, through their organization, the Federation of Agriculture. This was the enviable position they occupied at the moment, he said, but even greater things lay ahead of them not only in national, but in world affairs.

"While to the average farmer our international activities may seem somewhat remote," continued Mr. Hannam, "we in Canada, with our whole agricultural industry developed on an export basis must realize that every move in the handling of trade and the shaping of policies governing the exchange of goods in world markets is vital to every farmer in the farthest corner of every province."

"The newer concept of feeding the world, the idea of putting order and system into the food industry all the way from the farm to the world market, the providing of safeguards which will give the farmer a chance to produce for plenty without fear of disaster through the piling up of unmanageable surpluses, is truly a great story."

"There have been the FAO conferences at Hot Springs, Quebec, and Copenhagen; there is the FAO commission now at Washington trying to hammer out a world food plan; there is a proposal emanating from it for

establishing a world food council, in which our own Federation had a hand; there is the international wheat council trying hard to put forward the first concrete peacetime move in world trading on a multi-lateral and co-operative basis; there are the plans for setting up an international trade organization and the preliminary work already completed on a trade program by an international group of major trading nations;

"Lastly, there are our farmers participating in most of these moves, and with their own world organization equipping themselves to be on the job year in and year out, having a say in what the food plan shall be and how it ought to be organized and carried out."

"This gives us the inspiring picture of the man with his feet on the ground contributing the benefit of his thought and judgment to world statesmen. It catches the imagination in a powerful way. Indeed we might call it "the romance of food in a new era."

Referring to the year 1946 as one of critical over-all food shortages, Mr. Hannam said that Canada, with her great food resources, literally became one of the hopes of the hungry world.



COLIN G. GROFF
Secretary, C.F.A.

"Our farmers, although weary after the pull of the war years when they increased their aggregate production by 45 per cent, while losing one-third of their farm manpower, continue to maintain as best they can the tempo of war output."

"Now they feel keenly that any failure to reach production objectives is due largely to factors beyond their control. The manpower shortage is still a serious matter. The trend to higher wages and shorter hours in industry adds further handicaps."

"There is much discontent because farmers see a trend towards upsetting the balance which was achieved in wartime between agriculture, labor and industry. The announcement that food will be one of the last items released from price control means keeping the lid on farm returns, while relaxing controls in other fields means higher production costs."

"Holding the line on living costs, of which food is the major item, is undoubtedly a good policy for the nation. But the farmer asks, and has a right to ask, is this policy going to be maintained at his expense?"

Reviewing the history of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, organized 11 years ago at Toronto, Mr. Hannam outlined the progress it had made and emphasized the status it had attained in the councils of the nation as the united voice of Canadian agriculture. "Moreover," he said "the showing made by the Federation during the past year in international affairs reflects no little credit on it. In other words, the Federation has won a status and a prestige nationally and internationally, and is on the threshold of what could well be a history-making era for organized agriculture in this Dominion."

Know the Odds in Gamble of Farming

By DR. A. G. McALLA

Head of the Department of
Plant Science, University of Alberta

"BUT I never gamble!"

How often have you heard this statement? You may even have made it yourself. Nevertheless, if it were recognized by everyone concerned with crops that there is a gamble involved in the production of every one of them, there would be far fewer farmers lamenting the poor returns obtained from their farms.

There is, of course, a double gamble in farming. First, the farmer gambles on being able to produce a crop. He buys machinery, pays for labor, uses seed, and bets that he will get a crop large enough to justify this outlay. Second, even before he plants his crop, he is gambling on the market; gambling that the crop will be marketable at a price that will give him favorable returns.

In this discussion we shall confine ourselves to the first of these gambles—the gamble of production. It may seem to many that the gamble is a safe one. Surely no one would stay at it if it were not. We know, of course, that the odds for or against success are of the greatest importance. We also know that in some parts of Alberta the odds are so much against the farmer that crops should never be planted in those areas, but that in other parts there is a reasonable chance that crops will be good. But even in those areas where good crops are the rule, we occasionally find poor ones.

Many people do not realize that the odds for or against getting a year like 1942 or one like 1937 can now be fairly accurately calculated. In order to calculate these odds we must have records of crop yields obtained over a long period of years. We must also have records of the amount of moisture, the length of growing season, the average temperatures, and of other meteorological factors. For any specific area we must know the effect of soil type on crop yields, and we must know how this effect varies from location to location. For example, a sandy soil in South-Eastern Alberta where rainfall is low is a very poor crop-producing soil, but a similar soil near Edmonton may, on the average, grow fairly good crops. When we have a clear understanding of all these factors we can estimate fairly accurately the probability of getting a good year or a bad one. The accuracy will increase as the records accumulate.

NO one should interpret the foregoing to mean that it is now possible to forecast the yields that will be obtained this year or any year. If I toss a penny, I cannot tell whether it will come down heads or tails. I do know, however, that if I toss it often enough (and if it isn't loaded) it will come down heads 50% of the time, and tails 50%. We say, then, that the odds for or against getting heads on any one try are just even. Heads may come down five times in a row, but the odds for the sixth time are still even. Translating this back to our crop production forecasting, we can't say

what any one year will be, but on the average we know that so many years in the next 25 will be dry, and so many wet. One or two may be very dry, and one or two may be disastrously wet. We know that the odds vary for different locations; that in some areas we are more likely to get extremes, while in others we are more likely to get a large proportion of years near the average. Thus, while the odds of getting another year like 1942 can be calculated, we cannot say when such a year may occur.

In many areas of Alberta the moisture factor is so much more important than any other that we can almost disregard everything else in estimating crop yields. We say that moisture is the factor limiting crop production. If there is rain, you get a crop; if there isn't, you don't. In other areas frost may be the factor of first importance. There are some parts of Alberta where a farmer cannot expect one good crop oftener than once in two or three years on the average. Would you willingly and knowingly select such a farm? Would you willingly accept a repeating wager where the odds are two to one against you? Of course not. Nevertheless, there are still farmers who think they can beat such odds against crop production.

The following outline gives a very brief and general picture of the climatic factors affecting crop production in various large zones of Alberta. Since the soil at any one point is more or less fixed, it is the climate that determines the odds from year to year. Only the most important factors are reviewed. Wheat yields are used throughout as a measure of producing capacity of an area.

In the south-eastern portion of Alberta—that area which we call the bald prairie or brown soil zone—the average rainfall is not much over 12 inches a year. Rainfall in different years has ranged from 6 inches to 26 inches. Since you are unlikely to get any wheat worth harvesting unless you get over 10 inches of rain, you can see that the odds against getting a good crop in any particular year are high. Frost is rarely a problem in this area, and temperatures are favorable if there is sufficient moisture. When moisture is scarce, high temperatures may cause increased damage to growing crops. This is particularly true if the high temperatures are accompanied by high, dry winds. The records show that between 1921 and 1943, inclusive, the average yield of wheat over the whole area was under 13 bushels per acre. In 9 out of these 23 years the yield was under 10 bushels. Only four times in the 23 years was it over 20 bushels per acre. Taking the records as a whole we must conclude that nearly 50% of the years were drought years, i.e., the crop obtained was below that which would provide even a fair existence for the farmer.

If it had not been for the fact that most wheat is grown on summer-fallow, 16 or 17 years instead of 9 out of the 23 would have to be classed as drought years. Thus farmers changed the odds in their favor by adopting a particular cultural method. Undoubtedly many an in-

(Continued on page 27)



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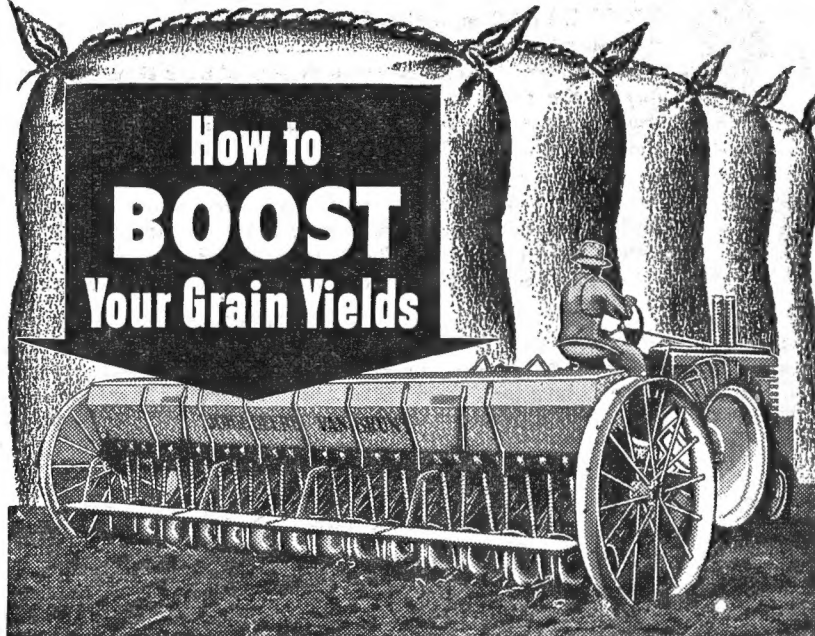


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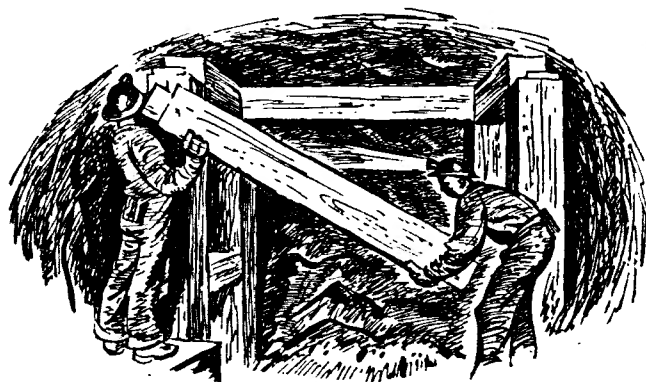
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So the Canadian Nickel industry needs Canadian lumber; the lumber industry needs Canadian Nickel. To some extent at least the lumberman owes his job to the Nickel industry and in turn he helps to keep the Nickel worker busy. No matter how we earn a living, we are all one family, each depending on the others.

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Farm and Ranch Review

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CONSUMERS depend upon the products of the farm for food and clothing. The farmer depends upon the consumer for the income which makes it possible for him to be both producer and consumer. In brief, each must live if the other is to live. Together they have gone through the war years and the first stage of reconversion to a peacetime economy and now between them they are shaping the program which lies ahead for both.

Sparked by the dual incentives of patriotism and good prices, Canada's agricultural machine in wartime achieved an efficiency and productive capacity never excelled, and this in spite of restrictions on material, equipment and farm labor. The machine is still in high gear, some of the restrictions are disappearing, and 1947 can be another year of great production.

Floor prices and overseas contracts ensure a greater measure of market stability than has ever before existed for the huge volume of farm products which Canada will export. Acute hunger still gnaws at many countries of the world, and this will not be satisfied in a year; Canadian wheat and meat and eggs and cheese by the shipload will be needed for a long time yet.

Not all farm products, however, go abroad and, good times or bad, it is on the domestic market that the farmer depends as a steady outlet. Agriculture by itself cannot assure its fullest efficiency unless this market, largely urban, has the food dollars it needs to buy the farmer's products. Advancement in business and industry must keep pace with advancement in agriculture. Unless the cities have the kind of employment and purchasing power the consuming market needs, urban diets will be inadequate and farmers can easily produce wasteful surpluses.

Agriculture, therefore, can challenge industry and labor to match production with production. The farmer needs in ever-increasing volume the products of industry. Walkouts and layoffs do not help the farmer. They slow down the stream of goods he requires and they weaken the buying power of his consumers. He can issue this challenge for 1947; his production machinery is ready for big-scale operation and he should be able to count on the buyers at the other end of the line.

Editorial

WESTERN farmers during the past six or seven years of good prices have marked up an outstanding record in the reduction of their debts. Old obligations aggregating some millions of dollars have been paid off and farmers as a rule have been pretty cautious about incurring new ones. Generally they have not over-extended in the purchase of more land at inflated prices, as was too often the case during and after the first war and as American farmers have done in a big way during the last war. Farm people were consistent buyers of war bonds and these savings now are proving very useful as war-scarce material and equipment for farm and home improvement are gradually coming back on the market.

The object of every individual financier is to balance his own budget and to have a few dollars left over. To achieve this, he must cut according to his cloth; he must pass up unnecessary expenditures and allow for unforeseen contingencies. Unfortunately, this individual caution seems to vanish when public funds are in question. He exhibits no hesitation in requesting, even demanding, unlimited spending in his behalf by the government. He overlooks the simple arithmetical fact that money spent to help his particular group, often a high-pressure lobbying group, must come out of the taxpayers' pockets, including his own.

Subsidies, subventions, drawbacks, no matter what name is given to the tap on the public till, all come out of the contribution which you and I as taxpayers make to the government's budget. On one hand we demand more and more costly services and assistance from government agencies and on the other hand we deplore the increased expenditures by the same government which maintain our high level of individual taxation.

Undoubtedly some of the spending already undertaken has brought benefits, but that does not mean that governments should not exercise the same thrifty care, even in good times, as the individual does in successfully managing his own affairs. Perhaps pressure groups should be told that there must be a limit to taking public funds out of the taxpayer's pocket to put into theirs. Perhaps governments, Dominion and provincial, should be reminded that there is a limit to the need for handouts in good times — they may be needed worse when times are not so good.

★ ★

REALIZATION of the dependence of towns and cities upon fertile and productive farm lands surrounding them is expressed in a recent important statement issued by the American Bankers' Association. Proper soil management, it emphasizes, is not merely a farm problem but is closely linked with urban development and prosperity. As a result, thousands of country

banks are actively encouraging soil conservation measures in their home communities.

Soil conservation is defined as more than stopping erosion; it means proper use and care of the land and includes all measures that will make the land produce more without damaging it. It may involve strip cropping, contouring, terracing, use of proper rotations, grassing of gullies and other waterways, application of fertilizers, and pasture improvement, and the bankers admit their responsibility for co-operation with farmers in following out some or all of these practices.

They readily point out that the banks will not suffer through this co-operation, since their support of a sound rural economic program will do much to ensure the perpetuation of individual enterprise in both banking and farming.

Not only bankers, but many other civic organizations might well devote their attention to encouraging some such measures in their surrounding areas, measures which would bring town and country closer together to their mutual advantage.

★ ★

ANNOUNCEMENT that the price of wheat sold for consumption within Canada has been advanced from \$1.25 to \$1.55 per bushel, plus carrying charges, removes a discrimination which has existed for too long. While there is still complaint in some quarters that the grower is penalized by the difference between \$1.55 and the world wheat price, the fact remains that the boost in the domestic price means an additional \$11,000,000 for Western growers for the remainder of the present crop year. Of greater importance is the fact that the burden of maintaining bread prices at their present level has been taken off the shoulders of wheat growers and spread among all the taxpayers of the country.

The FARM AND RANCH REVIEW said on this page in April, 1946:

"There is a good deal of comment these days about income tax on farmers and evidence that some people are annoyed because farmers are not paying enough. Farmers who are producing wheat are actually paying the equivalent of taxes to aid in the national purpose at a rate higher than any other class of people in Canada . . .

"About 55 million bushels of wheat is consumed annually in Canada for domestic purposes. The farmer is, therefore, contributing \$16,500,000.00 a year to the government's program of keeping down the cost of living . . . the farmers of this country should be given some credit for the magnificent sacrifice they are making, and ought not to be kicked around by uninformed complainants who protest loudly that farmers are not paying taxes."

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Emphasize Value of Co-ops In Pattern of Rural Life

By SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

CHANGING patterns of rural life and their relation to co-operative movement, progress of co-operatives and their taxation problems were roundly discussed at the annual University Short Course and Co-operative Conference held at the University of Alberta under the direction of the Department of Extension and the Provincial Committee on Co-operative Education. About 75 attended, including many rural farm leaders. The three-day course was held in the auditorium of St. Stephen's College and one session at the packing plant of Swift Canadian Co.

In the lectures and discussions of principles, practices and management of co-ops. in the province, the opportunities and responsibilities of co-operatives in the social as well as the economic side of life were kept in focus by the various speakers.

Donald Cameron, Director of Extension, told of the rapid development of community centres — grounds, buildings and equipment of size and facilities ranging from small to large and meagre to extensive — all geared to provide a hub for social, educational and recreational activities of rural communities.

Modern life had brought marked changes in the habits of life on the farm. "There was gradually emerging a rural pattern of life quite different from that of the past." This aspect of the pattern of rural life was further developed by other extension speakers. Sylvan Hillerud said that things had become so complicated that the farmer today has to budget his time, else he and his family could not live the full life of a Canadian citizen.

Balance between the different phases of life must be striven for by the rural resident, said A. S. R. Tweedie, else the various needs of life could not be fully met. He stressed the need of development of the three sides, physical, mental and spiritual. The latter goes beyond religion, which is generally thought of as the essential spiritual side, and should look to the aesthetic, an appreciation and enjoyment of art music, drama.

PATTERNS for the future were discussed. Ben Plumer said the old maxim of the farmer was, "Don't put all your eggs in one basket." Tendency was to utilize cheap labor and family help in diverse production. Today labor was more costly, things so complex it was hard to master many. It was hazardous to spread capital and time too thinly, thus it was best to confine farm activities to a smaller number of major productive efforts. Norman Priestley and Russell Stanly participated in this panel, also A. T. Baker.

Dealing with the farmer's position in the national economy, Prof. Andrew Stewart, head of the department of political economy, said that the average standard of farm living had been raised and would remain higher than in the past, although not altogether satisfactory for the farmer. In farming he said there had been a tendency towards greater and greater production regardless of needs, with depressing effect upon prices. Control of production to fit it to needs was not practised in agri-

culture as it was in other industries, although moves to this end were now seen.

Giving a fervent talk on the co-ops. and youth, Donald W. Richmond of Winnipeg, assistant secretary of the Manitoba Wheat Pool, declared that co-ops. would wither and die unless they concerned themselves with more than the economic side of rural life. The social side of the co-operative venture must be developed so that the activity will lead to the social improvement of the farmer and the community, he argued.

REVIEWING the tax negotiations of the Co-operative Union of Canada with the Dominion government, A. B. MacDonald of Ottawa, general secretary, said that the congress of the union at Toronto in March would launch a campaign to seek removal of the three per cent tax on employed capital. Robert Miliken of Regina, counsel for the Saskatchewan Co-operative Producers dealt with several aspects of the income tax on co-ops. J. R. Love gave a progress report on co-operative insurance.

Co-op. activities in Alberta were reviewed by F. J. Fitzpatrick, provincial supervisor. He said that the total assets of the Credit Union movement in this province stood at two million dollars as 1946 ended and \$6,000,000 had been loaned to members to that time. About 21,000 members were included in 182 credit unions reporting.

Sales by 52 co-op. stores had topped 4½ million dollars, an increase of nearly a million over 1945. The largest store was the U.F.A. Central Co-op. in Calgary which grossed \$624,000 in 1946. Another 70 reports were yet to be made. Business of livestock and grain co-ops. had declined in 1946 because of lowered production of the former and a lighter grain crop having been saved in 1945.

Field service and membership relations were discussed by W. S. Scarth, A. M. Smith, Ellis Johnson and Glen Wright. O. S. Longman, deputy minister of agriculture, spoke on Alberta's opportunity in Canada's agricultural production program. It lies in hogs, not cattle, he said, and Alberta should aim at supplying two million bacon hogs annually for the British market. By growing its own feed, Denmark's proximity to the overseas market was offset. Of the growing agitation for oleomargarine, Mr. Longman said farmers must decide whether they wished to forgo a share of the national income.

Greater adoption of cover crop practice as a profitable way of finishing beef for market, was advocated by Prof. J. P. Sackville. The animal science specialist on cattle, said utilization of cover crop as pasture for beef, proved profitable, reduced labor and let cattle harvest the crop.

Too many low-grade cattle were marketed during the past two years for the good of the trade, said J. E. Fetherstonhaugh, Dominion marketing services. One good thing was that some farmers aimed to replace such by a few head of purebred stock, thus cutting down numbers. Breeding swine were in greater demand again. He used carcasses to demonstrate grades of cattle, damages done in shipping, losses through warble grub damage. Similarly diseases were discussed by Dr. R. J. Bilyea, federal health of animals inspector.



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Beets Help to Finish Valuable Beef Crop



GOOD BEEFSTEAKS ON THE HOOF

This small group of feedlot cattle is typical of the thousands of good animals processed into finished beef every winter in Southern Alberta on native hay and grains and beet sugar by-products.

By C. FRANK STEELE

TWENTY years or more ago, Southern Alberta stockmen and farmers had a bright idea. The ranchers were raising some of the best feeder cattle and lambs in Canada but they were not being finished here, they were being shipped east to be fattened. The farmers were producing a lot of hay and coarse grains and these, too, were being shipped for the most part. It was hard to sell all the alfalfa hay raised in those days so the stock raisers and the farmers got together and started the commercial feeding business.

The other day Wilbur McKenzie, who is retiring from the position of manager of the Southern Alberta Co-operative Association after a quarter of a century of service in that strong farmer co-operative centering in Lethbridge, recalled those early, pioneer years in the feeding industry. They were the days of the production of Red Label beef. The high-class cattle from the McIntyre, Ross and other ranches went to the feedlots for finishing, giving the Canadian market some of its finest baby beef not to mention consignments to the United Kingdom.

One winter an Old Country packing firm cabled the Co-operative \$60,000 to buy cattle and fatten them for spring delivery. Mr. McKenzie recalls that he had to place some of these cattle in Central Alberta where feed was plentiful. He put them out on contract and the English firm chartered a boat in the spring to move the finished beef animals from the Alberta prairies to Birkenhead.

WITH the development of the beet sugar industry in the irrigated areas, a new impetus was given the livestock feeding industry as sugar beet by-products are excellent feed for both sheep and cattle. Commercial feedlots were established near the factories and financial assistance to the feeders was extended by the provincial government under a policy worked out jointly by the government and the farmers engaged in the business. This joint arrangement has been decidedly helpful in putting the industry on its feet.

The winter feeding of cattle and sheep now forms an integral part of the general agricultural economy of Southern Alberta. In addition to providing the livestock grower an outlet for his unfinished stock winter

feeding has enabled the irrigation farmer to profitably utilize his own surplus feeds and sugar factory by-products including beet pulp and molasses — not to mention beet tops in the field — and at the same time it has given him valuable fertilizer for his intensively cropped land. It is an ideal enterprise for an irrigated area.

In recent years the Lethbridge Central Feeders' Association has been an important factor in the feeding industry. It was organized under the Provincial Guarantee Act with the provision of funds for the purchase of feeder stock as the principal objective. In 1940 six of the feeder organizations united for the purpose of co-operatively purchasing and selling their livestock. Two years later the Chinook Feeders' Association, an independent guarantee organization, joined this group with headquarters at the Lethbridge stockyards and with C. O. Asplund as supervisor.

This organization has grown steadily until in one feeding season, 1943-44, it marketed 9,000 cattle and 65,000 fat lambs and ewes, with a total turnover of \$2,800,000. This large volume of business is being maintained as feeding and marketing conditions permit.

There are some 300 members in the co-operative and among its members are some of the influential backers of the move for the establishment of a co-operative meat packing plant at Lethbridge. Some \$80,000 has been raised in the sale of share memberships, a site has been tentatively selected near the Lethbridge stockyards and plans are drawn for a \$150,000 complete packing house. Rulon Dahl, president of Lethbridge Co-operative Packers, says it is planned to order the machinery soon and get moving on the building of the plant. It is expected some government assistance will be sought to get the industry started by this fall.

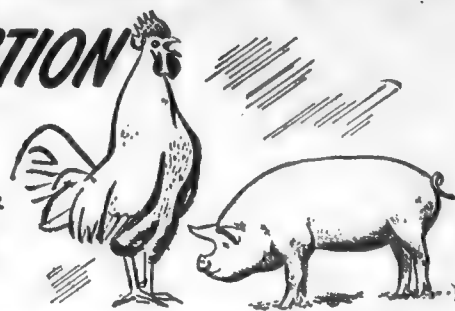
LAST year the general livestock industry made a heavy contribution to Southern Alberta's \$99,000,000 in new wealth. Cattle and hogs contributed \$7,000,000, sheep and wool \$3,600,000, poultry and eggs \$2,500,000 and dairy products \$2,260,000. Cattle and hogs in 1945 represented \$9,000,000, \$2,000,000 more than the value of these products last year. One reason for this was the shrinkage in the marketings of hogs.

This winter the overall picture of the livestock feeding industry is only fair. There are about 25 per cent

(Continued on page 24)

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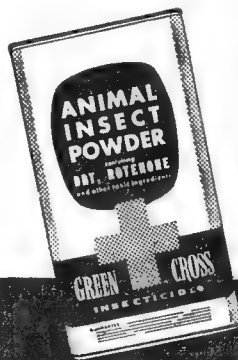
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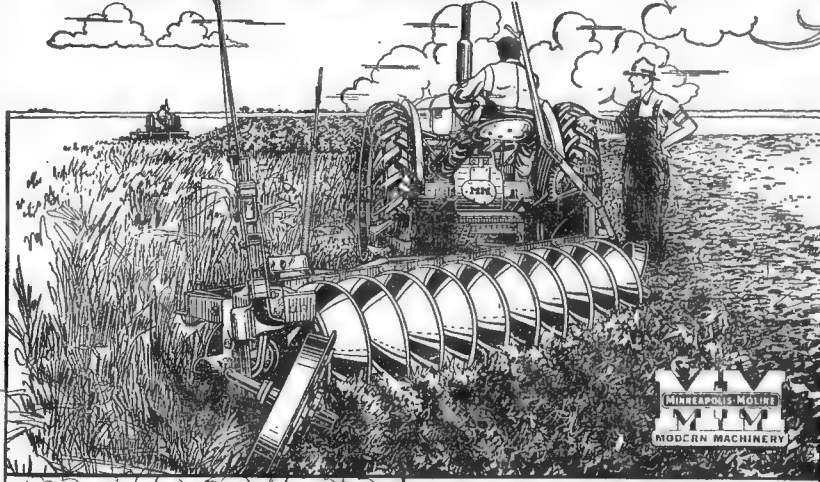
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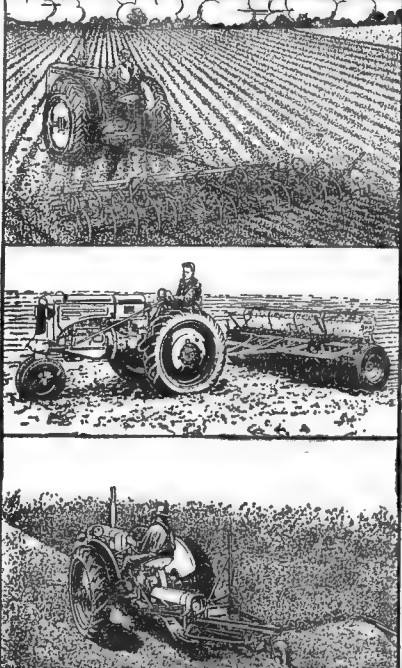


AND MEN WITH A MISSION

The farmer like any other businessman hires help, buys machinery, makes plans, schedules his work, processes and markets his produce. In addition he coordinates all the intricate details for running the farm so he is the executive manager of his business as well. This is a large and comprehensive job by anybody's standards.

In years past many a farm lad has forsaken the farm in search of a less arduous means of earning a livelihood. Lately modern farm machinery has progressed a long way toward the elimination of time consuming and "back breaking" jobs that all farmers considered out and out drudgery. To get the job done in a hurry with a minimum of hard work MINNEAPOLIS-MOLINE has designed and produced a well rounded line of MODERN MACHINERY. There is still plenty of hard work on most farms and therefore Minneapolis-Moline is doing its utmost to produce more and more modern machinery so that the farmer may overcome most of the adversities and hardship of his mission in supplying the ever increasing demand for food and fibre.

If your present equipment doesn't quite fill the bill you may obtain full particulars on these and all MM machines at nearest MM Dealer... remember, MM MODERN MACHINERY is worth waiting for.



MINNEAPOLIS-MOLINE POWER IMPLEMENT COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

Australian 'Cowboys' Put on a Good Show

By DAL STIVENS and LEN BARSDALL

FORTY or fifty years ago the Australian rough riders were hard-riding, hard-drinking and hard-swearing coves. They were wild by a mixture of nature and tradition.

When they rode into a country town on their blood horses, wearing white silk shirts, tight breeches, side-boots, and cabbage-tree hats, quaking pub-keepers sometimes had to remove their stocks from the shelves and bankers would put the inkwells under the counter.

A legendary form of behavior, expected of rough riders, was for them to ride into a pub or bank and sweep everything within reach to the floor. They were expected, too, to paint the town red. All that has changed today. The wild rough-riders of colonial days who competed in bushmen's carnivals have vanished along with mutton-chop whiskers, snake-charmer trousers and hansom cabs. Today's professional rough-riders ride just as hard as their fathers and grandfathers did — but they don't drink or swear as hard.

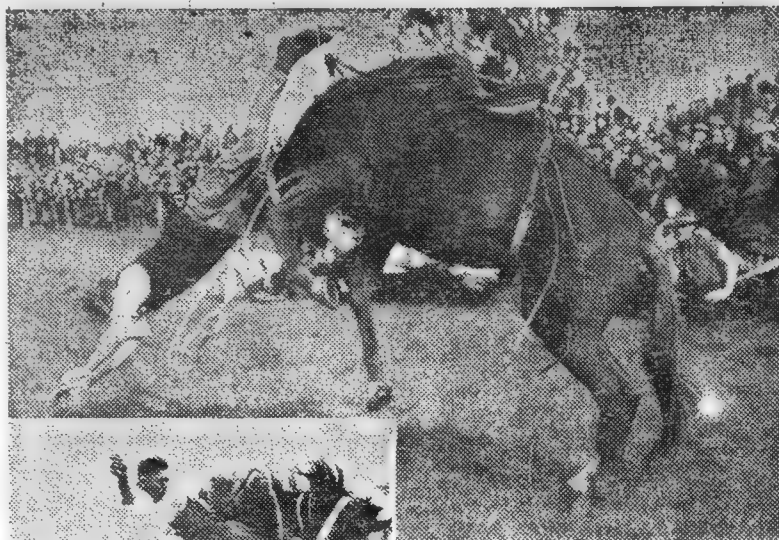
Take a look at these rules of the recently-formed Australian Rough Riders' Association, which includes most of the competitive riders in Australia:

"The Rodeo Committee may withdraw any contestant's name and entry, debar him from any or all events, and withhold any money due to him, for violation of any of the governing rule or rules of the judges, or for any of the following offences: "Being under the influence of liquor; rowdiness; mistreatment of stock; bad language in the hearing of officials and the public."

The truth is that competitive rough riding in Australia is becoming professional or semi-professional with about 20 top-line riders averaging in a year \$27 to \$34 a week and one or two stars earning up to \$70 a week from competing in a chain of carnivals at country towns. Economics talks a harsh, puritanical language — here's how one leading Australian rider put it to us: "We were getting a bad name. Now we can go into any town and everyone is pleased to have us."

BESIDES full-time competitors, there are star semi-professionals who compete for three months or so and then go back to their properties. One of them is Johnny Pierce, 23, of Tooma, N.S.W., who earned \$700 in 11 weeks last year. Johnny hopes to visit America next year with his cobbler, Ron Boardman, another crack Australian horseman. They plan to compete in big American rodeos. And of course, in Australia, where good horsemen are a higher proportion of the people than in any other country in the world, there are the local riders, who compete at the bushmen's carnivals in their districts. The saddle horse still plays a big part in Australia's countryside, where many children ride to school. It is rare to find an adult Australian who has not been a fair sort of rider at some time or other. But a generation is growing up in the cities that doesn't know horsemanship although they occasionally have a holiday canter.

Rough riding is one of two sports that have grown out of industries —



This Australian rider, above, is taking a high dive from his mount at a rodeo and gymkhana held at Lang Lang, Victoria. Note the saddle from which he has taken his departure with the greatest of ease. Lower photo shows the well-known rough-rider, Jack Palmer, putting up a good performance on an outlaw at the Wingen, N.S.W., rodeo.

Queanbeyan Bushmen's Carnival. We could hardly have missed him. Dressed in typical Australian stockman's outfit, he was one of the two judges and riding a breath-taking Arab stallion. Interviewing him however wasn't so easy because they were releasing a beast from the chutes every two minutes.

With one eye on the chute, we said we wanted to ask him a few questions.

"I'm not a rough rider myself, but somehow the boys picked me to be president. You ought to talk to the boys," he said.

An energetic steer came rocketing out of the chute and the Colonel put his spurs to "Grey Gown." We made a dash for the fence, just beating the steer that tried to climb after us with his rider.

"Top" Hassall wasn't exactly the talkative type, but we dug a few facts out of him. Why did some of the riders wear chapps? We hadn't anything against America but there was a sentimental love of the Australian stockman's outfit, with the white and grey moleskin trousers, fitting tight as a drum, and, anyway, the Colonel wore it himself.

He grinned, "Some of 'em wear chapps because the flapping makes the judges think they are spurring more than they are."

We asked the riders. Some said the rough leather gave them a better grip of the saddle. One said that chapps gave the public more for its money. Economics again.

Besides chapps another American rodeo feature has been introduced into Australian bushmen's carnivals. This is bull-dogging which was shown to Australians by Johnnie Schneider of the United States at the Royal Sydney Show in the early 30's. Soon Australians were taking up this dangerous sport and putting up fast times.

THE first team of American rodeo stars came here in 1931 and the international riders who came here in the next eight years from Canada and the U.S. did much to popularize overseas rodeo events, such as bull-dogging and roping, in this country.

Famous riders who came here included: Johnnie Schneider, John Battram, Fox O'Callaghan, Oral Zum-

walt, Alvin Gordon, Jerry Ambler, Clark Lund, Jack Wade, Milt Moe, Mel Stonehouse, Hank Mills, Jack Sherman, Clay Carr, Bill McMacken and Herman Linder. Many of these names are outstanding in the records of the Calgary Stampede.

But while there are American influences at Australian carnivals today, there is one wholly Australian event. This is the camp draft, where a mounted competitor has to cut out a steer from a bunch of about 30 in a yard. Here you have the stockman's almost daily task in the Australian cattle country moved to the bushman's carnival.

The horseman has to cut out a picked beast in the yard, drive it around the arena, guide it around a number of trees, and drive it back into the yard. The horseman cannot touch the steer; the drafting is done by the horse shouldering and heading off the beast. Judging is on a points system and time limit.

Possibly nowhere in the world are there more skilful or intelligent horses than the Australian stock horse, product of careful breeding and selection for a specific job. One of the most famous Australian camp horses, "Norma," won more than £2,000 (\$6,400) in prize money up to her retirement in 1939 and these winnings were in a period when prize money was much smaller than it is today.

In a 40-page booklet, the association has standardized rough-riding contest rules.

For instance, all saddles are provided by rodeo committees and conform to these specifications: pads must not be more than 2½ in. high; the dip in the saddle must not be more than 3¼ in.; the saddle must be built on a 15 in. tree; the saddle must not be fitted with any "D's" except in so far as may be necessary for the attachment of a crupper; no under flap is permitted.

Stirrups must be made from wood in an oxbow shape and not more than 1 in. wide.

Horses must be ridden from chutes unless the committee decides otherwise. Riders must ride with one hand free and the rein must not be knotted or wrapped round the other hand. The free hand must not touch or carry anything. A ride shall be for 10 seconds.

It will be seen that the Australian rough-riding saddle offers even less advantage to the horseman than the average stock saddle. Compared to it American "Western" saddles seen in Australia are armchairs.

MANY of the rules are designed to defeat "Healys." A "Healy" is a swift one which riders may try to put over the judges. The term Healy, or Healy-whacker, came from New Zealand where a thimble-and-pea showman earned the doubtful fame of having his name applied to any dubious trick in the show business — and in time, to a "swiftly" in bushmen's carnivals. Some of the favorite Healys in Australia:

You hold a sharp nail in your clenched fist. After a horse has been drawn for you and is standing in the chute, you hit it with the point of the nail in the neck. If it throws its head up, it will hold its head high, and vice versa.

Double-up the under flap of the saddle to form a roll and give you a better grip.

Couple the "D" in the front of the

(Continued on page 34)

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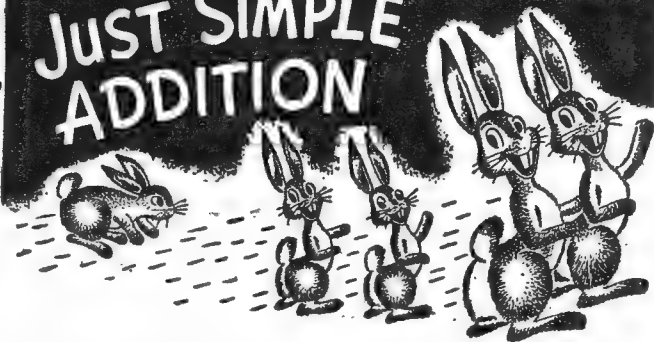


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Breeders' Notes

SEVERAL Alberta stockmen who attended breed association meetings in Toronto in February brought Eastern breeding stock home with them.

W. J. Edgar, Innisfail, purchased from George Rodanz, Stouffville, Ont., a promising bull calf sired by the Hereford bull, Del Zeno 1st, for which Mr. Rodanz paid \$51,000 some time ago.

Shorthorn heifers were bought by W. L. Robinson, Vermilion, for \$1,500; by Algar Lyseng, Camrose, \$1,100, and by T. G. Hamilton, Innisfail, for \$975.

Shorthorn bulls brought to Alberta included Oakfield Benefactor 3rd, for which P. J. Rock and Son, Drumheller, paid \$1,125; Beatton Consort, bought by E. J. C. Boake of Acme for \$525; and Cruggleton Night Hawk, purchased for \$700 by R. H. Byers, Clover Bar.

A purebred Holstein heifer in the herd of the Ontario Hospital at Orillia has broken the world record for butterfat production in the junior two-year-old class of the yearly division on three-times-a-day milking. She is O. H. O. Hickory's Ace with a production of 951 lbs. fat from 21,590 lbs. milk, average test 4.40 per cent. Ace started her record at two years and three days old and received the same care as the other heifers in the herd, as it was not realized until she was well along in her lactation that she was setting a new mark for her class.

CANADIAN Holsteins won four All-American, eight Reserve All-American and 11 Honorable Mention awards in the annual competition conducted among the Holstein cattle of the continent.

Mountain View Coralie Rag Apple, famous heifer bred by E. Francis and Son, Renfrew, Ont., and owned by Hays Ltd. of Calgary and Brampton, was All-American in the heifer calf class. Hays won Honorable Mention with Beverley Marma Wayne, two-year-old bull.

R. P. Gibb of Edmonton received Honorable Mention for the three-year-old bull, Daleford Fernie Little Joe.

70 Canadian Holsteins recently were shipped to Palestine. The shipment, which consisted of 12 bulls and 58 females, included three sons of the noted Hays sire, Westland Hayden Monarch. The animals went to the Palestine Cattle Breeders' Association, and the Jewish settlers are using them to bring Canadian blood into the native cattle x Dutch-Friesian cross.

The Brandon Creamery and Supply Co., Brandon, recently purchased a grandson of the well-known Jersey Pinnacle bull, imported from the Isle of Jersey, from Fred Thompson of Fairlight, Sask. The grandson was sold for \$1,000.

SOME good Jersey records have been completed in the herd of Major R. G. May, Calgary. Sun Dance Joy's Vina has completed a junior four-year-old record in 305 days of 9,788 pounds milk, 533 pounds fat, average test 5.54. Vina also qualified in 365 days, producing 10,495 pounds milk, 579 pounds fat. Her sire is Bellerive's Joy's Volunteer.

Sun Dance Sport's White Cap, senior two-year-old, produced 10,683 pounds milk, 546 of fat, in 365 days, average test 5.11.

Silver medal certificates have been received for senior four-year-old Sun

Dance Sport's Umbria, 11,495 pounds of milk, 640 pounds butterfat in 365 days; and Sun Dance Lad's Wealthy, a three-year-old, with 10,954 pounds of milk and 563 pounds of butterfat in 364 days. "Umbria" and "White Cap" are daughters of the superior sire, Baronston Sporting Favorite.

SECOND highest scoring Ayrshire in R.O.P. for 1946 was the mature cow, Sylvancrest Victoria, owned by Hodgson and Borrett, Forest Lawn, Alta.

With 16,901 pounds milk, 798 pounds butterfat, average test 4.72, she was also the highest producing Ayrshire in 1946 in the 365-day division on two milkings daily. She has been classified "Excellent".

Another Hodgson and Borrett cow, Chestermere Bess, headed the three-year-old class and was highest scorer on two milkings a day in the 305-day division. She produced 13,145 pounds milk, 570 pounds butterfat, 4.34 per cent.

Runner up in both the three-year-old class and "highest scoring producer" honors in 305 days on two milkings daily in 1946 was Shannon Brothers', Cloverdale, B.C., Grandview Elaine 2nd, with 12,816 pounds of milk, 599 pounds of fat.

Shannon Brothers' Grandview Denty led the three-year-old class, 365-day division, with 13,574 pounds milk, 607 pounds fat.

Favourite Buttercup was second highest scoring producer on two milkings daily in the 365-day division, with 18,294 pounds milk, 687 fat. She is owned by John Richards, Jr., Red Deer, Alta.

Ubysey Spitfire Natalie was the highest scoring producer in the two-year-old class for University of British Columbia, Vancouver. She produced 10,678 pounds milk, 540 pounds butterfat.

Red Poll Breeders Membership Increased

A gain in membership of 50 in recent weeks was reported to the January annual meeting of the Canadian Red Poll Association by the secretary-treasurer, P. J. Hoffmann, Annaheim, Sask.

Wilmott McComb, Hayfield, Man., was re-elected president. John R. Atkinson, St. Albert, Alta., was re-elected vice-president and the honorary president is John Smith, Cabri, Sask. Mrs. Ethel M. Deeprose, Morrin, Alta., was named honorary vice-president. P. J. Hoffmann continues as secretary-treasurer.

Directors elected were: for Alberta, John R. Atkinson and T. H. Howes, Millet; British Columbia, A. E. Johnston, Enderby; Manitoba, Wilmott McComb and George Wilkinson, Portage la Prairie; Ontario, Wm. J. Halbert, Markdale, and J. Douglas Pech, Malton; Saskatchewan, Dr. W. Turnbull, Saskatoon, A. D. Pocock, Moose Jaw, and P. J. Hoffmann.

Palominos, Herefords Bought at Denver Sale

F. A. Barton of Barton Pony Ranch, Nokomis, Sask., attended the Western Livestock Show and Sale in Denver, Colorado, in January, and bought four Palomino stallions.

Hunter Bros., Spring Point, Alta., bought two Hereford bulls; and Jas. Hall, Airdrie, Alta.; T. McCarthy, Big Valley, Alta.; and Mr. Bailey, Calgary, each bought one Hereford bull.

Senators Told of Western Problems

HON F. W. GERSHAW: For a short time this afternoon may I bring to the attention of this honourable house a few facts in connection with a subject that is of more or less local interest — the cattle ranching industry, more particularly as it applies to Southern Alberta and Saskatchewan. All down through the ages the tending of flocks and herds has been one of the chief occupations of mankind, and the importance of the industry today lies in the fact

Two problems of prime importance to Western Canada were drawn to the attention of the Canadian Senate on February 6, 1947—the need for forest conservation on the east slope of the Rocky Mountains as a basis for expanded irrigation development, and the necessity of maintaining the profitable U.S. beef cattle market. The accompanying address by Senator F. W. Gershaw of Medicine Hat is reprinted from the official report of The Debates of the Senate for that day.

that so many people are engaged in it and that its products are those protective foods which are of vital necessity for human growth and well being.

At one time the short-grass plains of Western Canada supported vast herds of buffalo. The records show that in the springtime, when new pastures were being sought, the ground would be covered with these shaggy animals as far as the eye could reach. The country at that time was well suited to their needs, with its nutritious native grass, sparkling streams and sheltered belts. Those animals, however, were needlessly and ruthlessly destroyed. The cattlemen were the first people to come in then and open new frontiers. They were the hardy pioneers. They brought in herds of cattle from the East and over the long, long trails from Texas through the Western States. The men and women who first ventured into that wild unknown country were people of courage and vision. Though they did their best to protect their herds against prowling bands of Indians, cattle thieves and wild animals, at times they suffered great losses. But the pasture was good and they produced large quantities of beef.

Conditions have greatly changed since those days. There is no longer the open range with running streams and natural watering places. Ranching has lost much of its glamour and its romance. Grain farmers have come in to settle on the best areas, and the cattlemen have been forced back into territory where grass is not so plentiful and water cannot be easily found. Why is water scarce there? Largely because the streams, creeks and sloughs have dried up. Due to the sunshine and Chinook winds, the streams and lakes have been losing an average of thirty inches off their surface during a season by evaporation. Furthermore, the forests on the eastern slope of the Rockies are being destroyed. Mr. Robson Black, President of the Can-

adian Forestry Association, has this to say:

The east slope watershed forest of the Rockies is the most important single strip of forest treasure in the whole dominion. And the reason is that it governs the flow of virtually every river that waters the western plains. . . . The dominion Government's records for the ten years 1930 to 1940 show an average debit of 30,000 acres of annual fire damage.

One consequence of this tremendous loss is that the forest covering is rapidly disappearing, and with it the valuable water supply for the Prairie provinces. The Dominion government has taken steps to save those forests, and it is to be hoped that in the near future the streams there will be gradually increasing, instead of decreasing as in the past.

In the south of the two provinces I have mentioned there are about 30,000,000 acres of rough and hilly land, which is producing some cattle but could be made to produce many more. About 15,000,000 acres have been classified as unfit for cultivation, and about another 16,000,000 acres as marginal. In this area the rainfall is very light, averaging about 11.6 inches in a year. It has been as low as six inches, and in one year it was as high as twenty-five inches. The water problem is, therefore, a very serious one, because cattle must be watered within a short distance of where they are grazing; if they have to go more than a mile and a half they will not gain satisfactorily, and the loss to the cattle producers will be very substantial.

The cattlemen have met with other disasters. They find lately that costs are going up — costs of lumber, labor, posts, wire and things of that kind. They have sustained heavy losses from such pests as the warble fly; and from severe winters, such as the one we are going through at the present time.

SOMETHING has been done by the government. Right in the heart of that grass area, at Manyberries, Alberta, they have built an experimental ranching station. It was established when the late Mr. Motherwell was Minister of Agriculture, and it has done good work. It has carried out experiments regarding the best ranching practices, the carrying capacity of land, and the nutritional value of various grasses; indeed it has investigated all branches of ranching practice. Great work has also been done under the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act, which was begun by Mr. Bennett and expanded by the ministers who followed him. They have constructed thousands of dug-outs, of stock-watering reservoirs, of small irrigation schemes to prevent the water from flowing on, unused, to the Hudson Bay and the Arctic Ocean. What is needed and urgently needed at the present time is that this work be continued, that more reservoirs and irrigation projects be completed — not only the small ones but the large ones as well.

Cattle can be marketed as feeders or they can be finished. The marketing of cattle as feeders has not been very profitable. No longer can cattle be sent to the United States to be

(Continued on Page 28)

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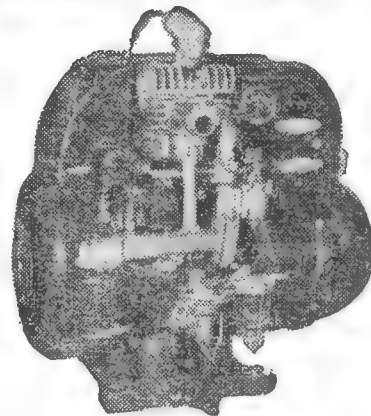
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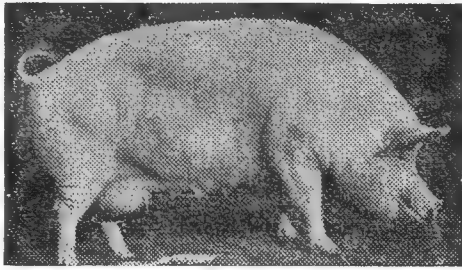
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Alberta Dairymen Told of Many Economic Problems

ALBERTA dairy producers' losses in the 1946 farm strike could have approximated a million dollars, said W. L. Perley, Calmar, in his presidential address at the Alberta Dairymen's Association convention in Calgary on February 11. "Steps should be taken to work with our producers to see that conditions become such that no such action again becomes necessary," he believed.

R. C. Smellie, Russell, Man., president of the National Dairy Council of Canada, declared that Canadian milk production in 1946, amounting to 16,900,000,000 pounds, was more than two billion pounds less than would be required to meet unrestricted domestic demands and export commitments in 1947. "If we desire to continue to export dairy products, we must consider ways and means of increasing milk production in this country," he asserted. He advocated speedy government decontrol of the dairy industry.

Given the incentive of a price based on cost of production plus a reasonable profit, Canadian producers would quickly increase the supply of dairy products, R. H. M. Bailey, Edmonton, past president of the Dairy Farmers of Canada, told the convention.

O. S. Longman, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Alberta, expressed concern at the growing demand for higher prices for dairy products. "My feeling is that there is going to be a growing consumer resistance to increased prices," he warned, while expressing his sympathy with the dairymen's demands. He also suggested that the present opportunities to re-establish this country's position in one of the great markets in the world—Britain—should be taken more seriously. Farmers in grey soil regions, now largely dependent upon income from legume and grass seed crops, would do well to plan an ex-

pansion of dairying or other form of livestock production against the day when markets for these seeds would fall off, Mr. Longman added.



HEADS DAIRYMEN

A. J. Ottewell, Clover Bar dairy farmer, who was elected president of the Alberta Dairymen's Association at the provincial convention in Calgary, succeeding W. L. Perley of Calmar. Mr. Ottewell was president of the producers' section of the association in 1946 and a director of the present body. He also served as president of the Alberta Provincial Swine Breeders' Association.

First and second vice-presidents of the dairymen are F. C. Wells, Edmonton, manufacturers' section president, and A. C. Anderson, Calgary, president of the Dairy Cattle Breeders' Association. These three form the directorate of the Dairymen's Association along with R. Hanson, Edmonton, buttermakers' president; J. Mader, Edmonton, cheesemakers' president; and R. V. Duffy, Calgary, and H. Ellwell, Blackfalds, directors-at-large. D. H. McCallum, Alberta Dairy Commissioner, is secretary-treasurer.

HIGH YIELDING COWS NEED MILK-MAKING MATERIAL

A PROMINENT American dairy authority in a recent article compares the milk cow to a small factory making milk out of feed, which can be called the raw materials. The amount of milk produced will depend largely on the amount and kind of feed which is put into the factory. This is an important point to remember during the winter months when the cow depends entirely on feed which is fed in the barn.

For instance, a cow producing 14 quarts of 4 per cent milk a day needs nearly 2 pounds of digestible protein each day. And if the cow were to get that amount of protein from roughage alone, she would have to eat 52 pounds of corn fodder, 70 pounds of prairie hay or 154 pounds of corn silage. Everyone knows that it is impossible for even a cow to eat that much. So in order to be able to maintain top production, that cow must be fed grain and protein concentrate in addition to the roughage, especially if the roughage does not include high quality alfalfa hay.

If the cow is getting plenty of alfalfa hay which was cut at the proper stage and was put up in good condition, she won't need any protein concentrate. If the farmer considers his alfalfa not to be of top quality, it is best to add 100 pounds of protein concentrate to each 1,000 pounds of grain mixture, this writer suggests. Making use of good roughage such as high quality alfalfa as much as possible is a factor in getting economical production.

The amount of grain which a cow needs depends on the cow and how much milk she is producing. A good rule to follow is to feed Jerseys and Guernseys one pound or quart of ground farm grains for each 3 pounds or pints of milk they produce and one pound of grain for each 3½ to 4 pounds of milk for the larger cows such as Holsteins and Shorthorns.

Grain is high priced now and should not be fed indiscriminately but if fed in proper amounts, the added milk will more than pay for the cost.

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EARLY SPRING LITTERS REQUIRE SPECIAL CARE

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THE care of early spring litters begins before the pigs are born. Sows given a properly balanced ration and plenty of exercise, along with comfortable sleeping quarters, are most likely to farrow strong, healthy pigs. The farrowing pen should be clean, dry and well bedded. It is advisable to place a guard rail around the pen to prevent the sow from crushing the pigs against the wall when she lies down.

As the weather is often unfavorable in the early spring, the litter must be raised under more or less artificial conditions, and the nutrients which would normally be obtained from the soil and green forage have to be supplied in other ways.

Nutritional anaemia is one of the troubles most likely to be encountered. This is due to a deficiency of iron in which milk is low. Symptoms of anaemia include diarrhoea, lack of thrift, paleness in color, and the labored breathing known as "thumps".

The trouble may be prevented by dosing each pig individually with just enough reduced iron to cover a small five-cent piece. The treatment should be repeated once a week until the pigs are four weeks of age, when they will be old enough to eat out of a trough and obtain iron from the feed.

For best results it is desirable to encourage the pigs while still nursing to eat solid food as soon as possible. A creep may be constructed in the corner of the pen so that the pigs have access to it while the sow is excluded. Feeds low in hull or fibre should be provided, along with skim milk or buttermilk. If milk is not available a good protein mineral mixture may be substituted. In cold weather it is best to take the chill off the water for young pigs.

If the sow has been fed good quality legume hay or a good feeding oil her milk should contain enough vitamins A and D to meet the requirement of the young pigs. After weaning, however, it is advisable to supply the litter with a standard feeding oil at the rate of one teaspoonful per pig daily.

Warble Fly Treatment Pays Good Dividend

IT'S warble time again — and time for action. Action last year brought to 30,000 Alberta farmers a gain of \$5 per head on 800,000 cattle. To 60,000 others, inaction meant loss. The season is short, the prize attractive, and now is the time for every cattle owner to ensure his share of the profits.

The warble or heel fly is Alberta's most expensive cattle pest, and the easiest to control. At this time of year simple treatment is all that is needed. Once the larva has hatched from the egg and entered the host, nothing can stop its 8-month migration through the animal's system. Not until it arrives under the skin of the back and bores its breathing hole can we attack it. There is nothing we can do to stop the inflammation, irritation, discomfort and unthrift which attend the grub's painful course. These effects of last summer's infestation have by now cost the owner approximately \$5 per head in reduced production, damaged hide, and feed wastage.

Thirty thousand Alberta stockmen avoided all this. It cost them about 5 cents per head — a small expenditure in return for such a handsome dividend. These men highly recommend warble fly control, not only as good business, but as a humane act towards their cattle. Treatment is cheap, easy and completely effective.

Provide Large Nests For Cleaner Eggs

Provide the chicken laying house with two eight-foot feeders and two five-gallon waterers for each 100 birds. This is the recommendation of an expert U.S. poultryman.

One nest is needed for each five or six birds. In some cases, he believes, it is better to use large nests without partitions. There are fewer broken eggs, the nests are cleaner and the hens are not crowded into small spaces. A nest two feet wide, ten feet long and six inches deep, with the back and ends open and the front and top covered for darkness is a good type nest.

DDT Found Effective In Killing Flies in Whitewashed Stable

EVER since scientists discovered that calcium interfered with the effectiveness of DDT, farmers have wondered whether their whitewashed stable walls would reduce the kill of flies. In tests at Beaverton, Ontario, spray was applied over freshly whitewashed walls, using 50 per cent micronized wettable DDT spray powder, and for nine weeks it was never possible to disturb more than a few flies in a barn containing 15 to 20 cattle daily and where 40 cows were brought in for twice-a-day milking. The result with 50 per cent micronized wettable DDT in hog pens was even more satisfactory than that obtained in cattle barns.

Livestock men have argued that it is not safe to spray DDT on young stock. Valuable calves only a few weeks old were sprayed with a water suspension of DDT and no ill effects resulted. Oil-type DDT sprays never should be used on livestock as the DDT is carried through the hide and may cause internal injury. Cattle sprayed with DDT at Beaverton and Pickering, under the direction of C. H. Cotton, field entomologist, Green Cross Insecticides, were free of hornflies and houseflies for periods up to a week.

Farmers are advised to apply barn sprays as if they were painting the inside of their stables, thus making it necessary for any fly that enters to contact a residue of DDT. Flies may then be controlled with only two thorough sprayings per person. It would save the DDT, time and labor wasted by attempting to control flies in an entire barn with a treatment of DDT on doors and windows only. Either spray the whole stable with DDT or do not expect control of flies.

Plan to buy early March chicks. They will bring greater profits and you will be helping to hold the Canadian egg market in Britain

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Collect Turkey Eggs Carefully

Turkey eggs produced early in the season should be gathered often and protected from severe cold. They should be held at a temperature of 45 degrees to 55 degrees F. and turned daily during the collecting period. The eggs should not be held longer than two weeks and the fresher they are when set the better will be the hatch, other things being equal. Incubation may be done by the mother turkey, or in incubators. The use of an incubator in the hatching of turkey poults is recommended because of the advantage of keeping the poult free from disease particularly black-head. If turkey poults are hatched in incubators, reared in brooders and kept on clean ground, fed and watered in a sanitary method there should be little or no death rate during the growing season.

Select Breeding Pen With Care

EARLY in the year poultry raisers are concerned with making up the required number of mating pens for the hatching season. Whether or not an intensive, fully recorded system of pedigree breeding or a more liberal form of mating for the production of eggs for sale to commercial hatcheries is followed the general strength and vigor of the birds should be considered.

Over-fat, sluggish, lazy birds will prove disappointing from a breeder standpoint, and those that are weak, poorly developed are worse than useless. Birds typical of the breed and only those that are strong and vigorous as indicated by close, bright feathering, upright, alert carriage, prominent, bright eye and clean cut head and face free from heaviness or meatiness should be selected. The birds, too, should be broad-backed, deep-keeled and straight, and full-breasted. Disqualifications such as split wings, off-color feathers, feather stubs and side sprigs are handicaps, so too are any eye defects such as distorted iris, grey or "pearly" eye, and those carrying too much fat.

Production of turkeys in United States is expected to increase and price go down during the 1947 marketing season. Prices probably will be below 1946.

A pasture for the poultry flock will save 10 to 30 percent on the feed bill, depending on the quality of the pasture.



CANADIAN BIRDS FOR SOUTH AFRICA

Above is shown a shipment of 12 R.O.P. cockerels recently made from Winnipeg to Miss Jean Halford, poultry specialist in charge of a large farm at Que Que, Southern Rhodesia, to which purebred stock is brought from many parts of the world for the improvement of African livestock and poultry. Seen in the photo are federal and provincial poultry officials in Winnipeg and J. J. Hambley, head of the hatcheries firm which assisted in making the shipment.

Selective Mating Can Improve Turkey Type

TURKEYS, already a widely raised and highly esteemed fowl, can be improved greatly in body conformation, uniformity, and other qualities, as every poultryman knows.

The turkey industry can reduce the cost of producing poults by at least a fourth, by developing strains of turkeys that excel in egg production and in the fertility and hatchability of eggs. Producers can save a month in the time required to grow prime turkeys of any desired weight and body conformation. Uniformity and early market finish can be improved by selection of breeding stock.

Fairly extensive breeding and egg-production records are necessary to make the improvement of turkey flocks most successful. This is because

selection by physical appearance alone has definite limitations: A breeder can judge or measure weight, conformation, feathering, and fattening; but to make selections on the basis of egg production, fertility, and hatchability, he must keep records on those characteristics.

Greater attention should be paid to the production of uniformly high-quality birds. At present wide variations among birds occur in their weight at market age, body type, rate of growth, fleshing, fertility, hatchability, color, feather pattern, and many other characteristics. On the other hand, uniformly superior birds can be readily produced through the selective mating of superior breeding stock.

BIG INCREASE IN EARLY CHICKS

REPORTS of the hatchery situation in the various provinces indicated a definite trend toward earlier hatched chicks for the 1947 season. This promised a gratifying response to the call to Canadian producers to raise, not more pullets, but more early pullets this year to help tie down the British egg market. Britons want to obtain more eggs from Canada in the early winter months.

Up to the end of January, Alberta had hatched 22,865 Canadian approved chicks this year compared

with only 555 at the same date in 1946. B.C. had hatched 458,420 in 1947 compared with 295,759 in January, 1946. Manitoba had hatched 13,000 chicks and set 78,400 eggs, compared with no chicks hatched and 16,264 eggs set the year before.

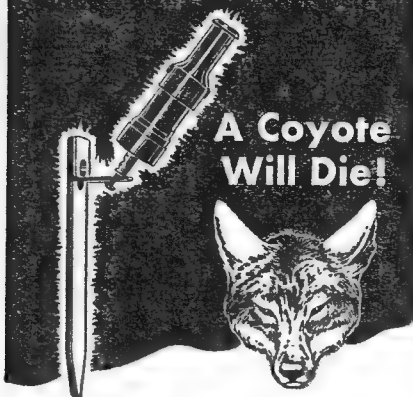
Saskatchewan, beset by an unusually severe winter, hatched no chicks in January this year but had hatched none in January, 1946, either. For all of Canada, there was an approximately 70 per cent increase in the production of January Canadian approved chicks.

British Columbia reported an average hatchability of 67.8 in January, 1947, compared with 66.3 in 1946. January hatchability in Alberta averaged 66.6 per cent.

Saskatchewan's bad weather, continuing into February, interfered with egg deliveries to hatcheries, which would adversely affect the quantities of eggs set for hatching in February and March and also would probably reduce hatchability of the eggs. Nevertheless, bookings early in February were 10 per cent higher than at the corresponding time last year. Despite cold February weather in both Alberta and Manitoba as well, orders for February and March chicks also continued well ahead of last year.

The three prairie provinces reported considerable interest in purchase of turkey poults.

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for **WHEAT-OATS-BARLEY-FLAX**

DURING the past six years the Canadian poultry industry has rapidly developed on an export basis. Britain asks that a larger share of imported eggs arrive there in fall and winter months. As a means of guaranteeing future export contracts, the Dominion Department of Agriculture advises that poultry producers make every effort to supply eggs when the biggest buyer — Britain — needs them. In order to do this it will be

Early Chicks, Better Profits

necessary for poultry raisers to buy their chicks earlier than has been customary in the past — to buy them not later than March, so as to produce the necessary quantities of eggs to meet contract commitments. There is nothing impossible, says the Department, about carrying out this advanced program. It does, how-

ever, present a distinct challenge to the poultry industry and for success requires the co-operation of everyone engaged in it.

Producing a higher percentage of eggs in the fall assures better chickens being raised from early hatched chicks. Early hatched chicks develop more uniformly, have greater vigor

than late hatched chicks, and rearing is easier with less mortality and fewer culls.

Producers are urged not to buy more chicks than their brooder houses can brood properly. Overcrowding results in poor chicks and heavy culling. A brooder house 10 ft. x 12 ft. should not be expected to carry more than 300 chicks for good results.

Something OR Nothing

Remember the story of the monkey who tried to
withdraw a fistful of nuts through the narrow neck of a jar?
Because he wasn't content with getting one luscious nut at a time,
he ended up by getting nothing instead of something.

That story is worth remembering today. Greedy grabbing
of goods still in short supply can have the same result—
nothing instead of something. Inflated prices, like the
inflated paw of the monkey, can as surely prevent each
of us from getting his fair share of available goods.

Canadians have had the wisdom to be content with
a moderate "something," knowing that as production
increases that "something" will grow larger and larger.

This is good sense, and is founded on the principle that

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Editorials by PRACTICAL OBSERVERS

THE Canadian Federation of Agriculture has been subjected to criticism in Western Canada because, as the critics assert, it is not sufficiently militant. Even while the annual convention was in session at Winni-

Should Farm Groups Be Militant?

peg, George Bickerton, Publicity Director of the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section, was reported to have said in Saskatoon that the Canadian Federation of Agriculture has allowed itself to become a group existing largely for the purpose of supporting the Government's agricultural policy.

The armor of the directors and convention delegates was not pierced by this dart but regret was expressed that a considerable group of Western producers has seen fit to break rank and thus divide the forces that were a smooth-working, effective unit until the time of the ill-advised non-delivery strike called by the Farmers' Union of Alberta.

Generally speaking, Canadian farmers have been pretty well satisfied with price levels and the Federation has quite properly been given credit for effectiveness in its consultations and negotiations. Some branches of the dairy industry have been dissatisfied, but even they have not suggested militancy or strike action in so far as the price structure is determined at Ottawa. The Federation's declared policy is one of consultation and negotiation and up to this time they have used this technique with a fair measure of success.

Eastern Canada has had militant farm organizations in the past and all of them ended in futility and disaster. shouting, arm-waving and jousting with windmills, like Don Quixote, may be spectacular, but the results never add up to much. More than that, sane, sober-minded people don't associate themselves with organizations that are noisy or with movements that are radically led.

Moreover, farm organization on the Prairies has been of a substantial character now symbolized by huge co-operative enterprises, owned and operated by producers themselves. The whole trend across Canada has been in the direction of stable, businesslike organization with policies based on sound economics, equity and a fair deal for producer and consumer alike.

It would now prove fatal to the farm movement if the executive type of leadership were replaced by mili-

tant minds and the sane, progressive policies of the Federation of Agriculture were exchanged for a program of hostility and battle that would quickly antagonize all governments and alienate the goodwill of the public at large.—The Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

"EXCEPT for the fact that they are permitted to retain all the risks of frost, flood, wind, drought, disease, pests and crop failure, British farmers will lose their independence and work for the government, under the terms of a bill introduced in the House of Commons.

Freemen Or Menials

"Government overseers, backed by all the privileges of power, will tell British farmers what to do and when and how to do it. Those who disobey may lose their land. Their overseers will have power to dispossess them. In exchange for farmers' freedom the government will fix prices in advance for them, probably lower prices than they could obtain on an open world market over a period of years. No government dominated by urban interests can sustain a policy of paying domestic farmers more for food than it can be obtained for from foreign sources.

"The bill may well mark the turning point at which British public opinion reverted to the freedom and responsibility of the individual citizen. The privilege of overseers, who make menials of freemen, will prove too much for Britons when it becomes clear that their economic condition has worsened by the burden of the bureaucracy. Canadian farmers, fortunately, will be disillusioned in time to prevent such legislation in Canada." — John Atkins in "The Scene."

FARMERS are told repeatedly that they do not know what parity prices are and that therefore they have no business to ask for parity prices. Well, here is an approach that would clarify the situation. Let the price of farm products be scaled

Parity Prices And Wages

with the schedule for railway engineers or firemen, or union machinists and so on, taking 1926 as the 100 point base. Then, as farm prices re-

(Continued on Page 30)

BARLEY GOOD BET IN 1947

JUDGING from information released by the Lethbridge Experimental Station, the growing of barley in 1947 should be a profitable undertaking. Aside from the importance of this grain as feed for hogs, there are other reasons why this grain should be grown by farmers of Southern Alberta.

Soil moisture in stubble will be greater this coming spring than for many years, and farmers will be seeding at least part of their stubble land. It is generally known that oats and barley will produce more pound-for-pound than wheat, and both are resistant to wheat stem saw fly, which in itself is a big factor. It is also pointed out that the sowing of an early maturing variety of barley contributes greatly toward the control of weeds.

No doubt within the next few weeks some incentive will be forthcoming to encourage the growth of more barley. It can be grown successfully in Southern Alberta and we see no reason why farmers would not be making a good bet if they made provisions for growing it in the coming year.—The Hanna Herald.

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Firestone PUT THE FARM ON RUBBER

Efficient Dairy Management is Outlined

MAXIMUM number of fall freshening cows was an essential part of dairy herd management for increased milk production, said R. P. Dixon, supervisor of dairy cattle improvement, Alberta Department of Agriculture, at the Alberta Dairy-men's Association convention at Calgary in February.

Good pastures from early spring to late fall; use of grass-legume mixtures for hay and pasture; early cutting of hay, were also recommended by Mr. Dixon. Proper feeding of dairy cows and maximum consumption of water were important. Good housing, efficient disease prevention and proper milking methods were advocated. Efficient herd management demanded a sound breeding and selection program based upon individual records of milk and butterfat, said Mr. Dixon.

Dr. L. W. McElroy, department of animal science at the University of Alberta, said the "big four" minerals for dairy cattle were common salt, calcium, phosphorus and iodine and the "big two" vitamins were A and D. The general use of iodized salt in Alberta was recommended.

In conclusion, Dr. McElroy said, "Liberal feeding of grain and best quality hay including some alfalfa, in the winter, together with pasture and grain in the summer will go a long way toward preventing mineral and vitamin deficiencies. A limited energy supply more frequently retards the growth of dairy cattle and lowers milk production than does a deficiency of any other nutrient."

"If results are still not satisfactory the dairyman must look to mineral and vitamin supplements — the right mineral or the right vitamin supplement in the right place is a good investment, but minerals and vitamins are not cure-alls and money spent for minerals and vitamins that are already present in ample quantity in the feed is money wasted."

"I believe that the demand for protein supplements will increase and prices for our common protein supplements will remain at a relatively high level for several years to come," declared Dr. J. E. Bowstead, department of animal science, University of Alberta.

He said that dairymen could reduce feed costs and meet much of the protein required by their cows by growing more alfalfa. New substitutes for protein might be developed which might be relatively cheap and prevent any rise in protein supplement prices. He expected, however, that the supply of protein supplements would remain somewhat short for several years.

SUNDRE CREAM SHIPPERS WIN

Pete Nielsen and Son, Sundre, won first prize in the Alberta cream competition judged in mid-February. The competition was open to all cream shippers in Alberta submitting either a five- or three-gallon can of cream. Other winners, in order, of the prizes donated by United Grain Growers Ltd. were A. J. Loewen, R.R. 2, Calgary; N. G. Ekstrom, Balzac; L. A. Sterling, Westlock; R. H. Collins, Midnapore; N. R. Sinton, Airdrie.

The first tillage operation for summerfallow should be made early with an implement that will loosen the ground underneath while leaving the stubble and trash on top.



BEST DAIRY JUDGE

Nancy Tulick of Andrew, Alta., won the Edmonton Bank Clearing House Cup for best judging of dairy cattle in provincial competition against representatives of 16 other junior dairy calf clubs, staged during the dairy convention in Calgary. Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Tulick, Nancy has won several prizes at calf club shows.

MASTITIS CONTROL PROGRAM REVIEWED

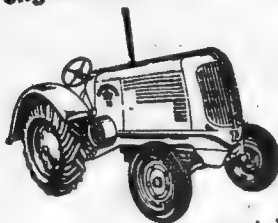
THE Alberta government's mastitis control program was reviewed at the dairymen's convention in Calgary. Dr. J. B. Linneboe, dairy bacteriologist, Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, said a laboratory had been set up during the past year. Each farmer who took advantage of the laboratory service had to agree to obtain the services of a qualified veterinarian, who would draw milk samples from all the udder quarters of all cows in the herd. The farmer must also co-operate in a program to control the disease in his herd. Tests had been completed on 24 herds, all in the Edmonton area. Of the milk samples tested from these herds, 41.5 per cent were positive, nine per cent were questionable, and 49.5 per cent were negative. Infected cows give an inferior quality and reduced yield of milk and butterfat, and these figures indicated the seriousness of the mastitis problem.

A second phase of the control program, in which research work was commenced on two experimental herds in 1946, was outlined by Dr. Ross Walton, assistant provincial veterinarian. Dr. W. T. Carlyle, North Edmonton, a practising veterinarian, said some cases of mastitis were curable, some incurable. Prevention was more important than cure.

At the Saskatchewan dairy convention, Dr. W. E. Petersen, University of Minnesota, pointed out that mastitis was commonly brought about through injury of a quarter resulting from improper milking, either by hand or machine; short and narrow stalls with partition extending too far back; deep gutters; concrete floors with insufficient bedding; or other injuries. Once infected with mastitis, a cow could not be cured easily, he said, and even if cured she was highly susceptible to re-infection. Strict sanitation and regular milking habits were recommended as preventive measures.

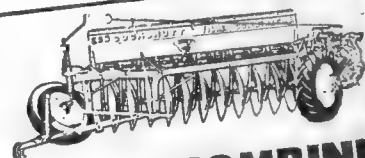
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R-82

Important Dates

March 6 — Brandon — horse sale.
March 11 - 13 — Kamloops — bull sale and fat stock show.
March 17 - 21 — Calgary — annual spring bull sale.
March 20 - 21 — Lethbridge — Horse sale.
March 21 — Edmonton — horse sale.
March 24 — Red Deer, Alta. — Horse sale.
March 24 - 28 — Regina — fat stock show, purebred cattle and bred sow sale and light horse show.
March 26 - 28 — Lacombe Alta. — Horse sale.
March 31 - April 1 — Stettler, Alta. — horse sale.
March 31 - April 4 — Brandon — Winter Fair.
April 2 - 5 — Calgary — horse sale.
April 8 - 10 — Edmonton — bull sale, fat stock show and bred sow sale.
April 30 - May 3 — Calgary — Light horse show.

Prize Money Increased For Kamloop's Show, 114 Bulls Entered

Prize money has been increased this year in all sections of the Kamloops' bull sale and fat stock show, to be held March 11 - 13. For the bull sale there will be an entry of 114 Herefords and Shorthorns, and in the fat stock section there will be an entry of 250 head.

The bulls will be from outstanding beef herds in all parts of the coast province and entries have been secured from four outstanding breeders of whitefaces in Alberta. For the protection of prospective buyers the culling committee have been going over as many of the entries as possible and eliminating animals that do not come up to standard.

Steers in the fat sections will also have to show a lot of class and all cattle that are bought for slaughter in Vancouver will have to get tickets for either AA or A.

Bulls and fat stock will be judged by Eric Durno, Calgary; the selling will be in charge of auctioneers J. W. Durno, Calgary, and Mat Hassen & Son, Armstrong, B.C.

Heavy Horse Classes Return to Regina Fair

Regina Light Horse Show will again be held this year at the same time as the fat stock show and bull sale. Dates for the cattle show are March 24 to 28, while the light horse show will go on three evenings, March 25, 26 and 27.

Also of special interest will be the fact that the heavy horse is returning to the Regina Winter Fair. These classes were discontinued a year ago, but strong appeals on the part of horse breeders have brought them back. These classes this year will be mainly limited to commercial horses, with only one class for purebred mares. More classes are available to delivery horses. Prizes have been increased considerably, and some of the more crowd-appealing classes will be brought out for the entertainment of evening patrons.

The light horse show is expected to attract many of the best horses and riders in the West. An outstanding success a year ago, it is expected this year's show will be even better, with special classes added, new entertainment features and many other innovations.

For the purebred cattle sale to be held on March 27 and 28, entries have been listed for 24 Aberdeen-Angus bulls and 6 females, 107 Shorthorn bulls and 47 females and 151 Hereford bulls and 57 females. Included among the entries are offerings from most of the outstanding herds in the province. Judging of all breeds will take place on Wednesday March 27, starting at 9 a.m.

First vice-president of the Canadian Guernsey Breeders' Association is W. T. Richardson, Sardis, B.C., who was chosen at the annual meeting in Toronto early in February. President is George H. King, Oakville, Ont. The secretary reported that registrations for the year totaled 3,077, with transfers numbering 2,963.

Canadian Jersey breeders at their Toronto annual meeting learned that 12,765 transfers had been made in 1946, a substantial increase over the previous year. Expansion of breed promotional work was planned. Transfer fees were increased to \$2, or \$3 if not made within 60 days of purchase.

More hours of
Radio Enjoyment
BURGESS
"LONGER LIFE"
RADIO BATTERIES



BURGESS BATTERY CO.

NIAGARA FALLS

CANADA

CALGARY ANNUAL SPRING BULL SALE

AT CALGARY, ALTA.

March 17-21, 1947
1000 BULLS

● Shorthorns ● Herefords
● Aberdeen-Angus

All Registered and T.B. Tested.
Another outstanding entry of the three Beef Breeds carefully selected from prominent Alberta Breeders of Purebred Cattle.

ALBERTA BULLS ARE NOTED FOR QUALITY AND RUGGEDNESS AND MAKE IDEAL HERD HEADERS IN BOTH COMMERCIAL AND PUREBRED FIELDS.

FEMALE SALE,
Monday, March 16.

Write for Sale Catalogue direct to
J. CHAS. YULE, Secretary of

Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association
CALGARY ALBERTA

GLASS for Automobiles, All Models
Any Make of Car
THE BENNETT GLASS CO. LTD.
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JOIN THE
STOP! FIGHT ON
WARBLES

Join your neighbours in the fight to free their cattle—and yours—from this destructive pest. This year, treat all your cattle with **WARBICIDE**—painless, non-poisonous, inexpensive, and prepared according to official Government recommendations.

IMPORTANT!

Four 4-lb. bags of 'special' **WARBICIDE** for application with power sprayers, contain the same amount of active ingredients as one of the former 15-lb. bags. The quality and effectiveness of **WARBICIDE** remain unchanged.

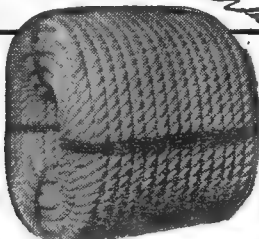
Stop costly losses. Use **WARBICIDE**.



CANADIAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED
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WARBICIDE

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LION BRAND ROPE
OR TH' HOUSE WOULD'A
GONE TOO!



FREE — THE FARM ROPE GUIDE, 24 pages crammed with useful tips on getting more use from rope. Send for your free copy.

You can depend on Lion Brand Manila Rope on any job. That's because Lion Brand Rope offers greater resistance to the weathering and continuous hard labor of farm use. It is made from the finest fibres to give dependable performance and longer life. Today, as for over a hundred years, Lion Brand Rope is the first choice with practical farmers.



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ALL you have to do to enjoy the ample protection of an accident and health insurance policy is mail an application and \$12 . . .

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The Alberta Life and Accident Insurance Company Limited,
200A.-Z. Grain Exchange Bldg., Calgary.
Without obligation, please send me all information about your \$12 Accident and Health Policy.
NAME _____ AGE _____
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955 Select Entries Listed For Calgary Spring Bull Sale

IN order to maintain the high standard of the 1947 Calgary Spring Bull Sale, all animals will again be inspected upon arrival and the undesirable ones will not be sold. To assist sellers this year, a large number of entries were inspected on the farms, in order to keep at home animals not of the desired quality. The entries come from nearly all the top breeders of the province, who retain their best individuals for this sale. Entries of bulls total 955, of which 649 are Herefords, 189 Shorthorns and 117 Aberdeen-Angus. Officials say that undoubtedly, the sale will see more outstanding individuals than ever before.

On Monday, March 17, there will be judged and sold the girls' and boys' baby beef, the individual fat steers and the groups of five. Following this, on Monday afternoon, there will be a sale of 40 head of choice females of the three breeds, and it is expected that these entries will be of superior quality. Tuesday morning, the bulls will be judged, and the sale of bulls will begin Tuesday afternoon, starting with Shorthorns and followed by Aberdeen-Angus and Herefords. Enquiries are numerous and an outstanding sale is expected.

A successful annual horse sale was assured with some 800 offerings listed when entries closed on March 1. Saddle horse entries will be auctioned on Wednesday afternoon, April 2, and the following day purebred animals will pass through the ring, followed by grade entries. A straight entry fee of \$5 per head is being charged contributors to this year's sale, and this change in the regulations is expected to raise the average quality of the horses offered for sale.

Prize lists are now being prepared for the annual spring horse show, April 30 to May 3 and officials state that the usual high standard of light and heavy horse entries and competition in all classes is anticipated.

Big Year Reviewed By Hereford Men

Secretary-treasurer D. A. Andrew of Calgary told the Canadian Hereford breeders at their annual meeting in Toronto that transfers in 1946 were 24½ per cent higher than in 1945, and registrations were up 19 per cent. He declared there was a tendency toward a lower set, stronger-boned animal with a stronger quarter.

J. S. Palmer, Marsden, Sask., urged in his presidential address that home markets and markets abroad — especially in South America — be developed further. L. V. Robson, Deleau, Man., was named president for the coming year. First and second vice-presidents, respectively, are George Rodanz, Stouffville, Ont., and Len Wood, Armstrong, B.C. Directors are: L. W. Bond, Irricana, Alta.; J. A. Paul, Okotoks, Alta.; W. A. Crawford-Frost, Nanton, Alta.; Wilbert Catley, Craven, Sask.; Alex. Mitchell, Lloydminster, Sask.; W. S. O'Neill, Denfield, Ont., and W. J. Edgar, Innisfail, Alta.

Oscar Raymond Knight, widely known as Ray Knight, died at Magrath, Alta., on February 7 at the age of 75. He had been prominent in Western agriculture and business for 47 years. The town of Raymond was named after him.

Edmonton Planning Big Spring Show

MANAGER C. E. WILSON of the Edmonton Exhibition Association anticipates that the spring show and sale in Edmonton, April 8 - 10, will see a repetition of the 1946 accomplishment of topping all markets for fat cattle in carlots and groups of five. This feature of the Edmonton show last year was said to have been one of the best ever seen in Canada.

Entries for fat stock close on March 22, while entries for purebred bulls and female cattle and registered bred sows close on March 8. The purebred section in 1946 also established some good prices.

A horse sale is scheduled at the Edmonton arena for March 21, with entries closing on March 20. This sale of draft and farm mares and geldings is also open to purebred and grade horses. Exhibitors should write for a copy of the prize list and complete information, to the Edmonton Exhibition Association, Arena, Edmonton.

Shorthorn Breeders Re-elect Dr. Chant

Dr. R. B. Chant, Foam Lake, Sask., was re-elected president of the Canadian Shorthorn Association at the annual meeting held at Toronto in February. J. W. Durno, Calgary, was named western representative. Mr. Durno, who recently retired as western fieldman for the association owing to pressure of private business, was made a life member of the organization and presented with a silver tray.

Prof. C. L. Cole of Michigan State College said in an address at the meeting that breeders had paid too much attention to what cattle could do in the show ring instead of their values as breeders from the standpoint of economic and efficient service.

OIL STRIKE

Everyone is interested in the oil discoveries in the Leduc area. They may have very important effects on the economy of Alberta.

Farmers are interested in preparing for the Spring work. Proper lubrication of farm equipment has an important effect on farm economy. We remind you that your co-operative is offering a discount of

5c Per Gallon
On
MAPLE LEAF
Motor and Tractor
Oil

bought before
MAY 31, 1947

See Your Dealer Now.

U. F. A.
Central Co-operative
125 - 11th Ave. E., CALGARY

SASKATCHEWAN CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION Annual Sale OF PUREBRED CATTLE

Exhibition Grounds
REGINA
MARCH 26-27-28

ABERDEEN-ANGUS
SHORTHORNS
HEREFORDS

Males	Females
24	6
107	47
151	57

Judging of all breeds, Wednesday, March 27, 9:00 a.m.

SALE

The order of the Cattle Sale will be as follows:

Aberdeen-Angus March 27th, 9:00 a.m.
Shorthorns March 27th, 10:30 a.m.
Herefords March 28th, 9:00 a.m.

This sale provides breeders with an opportunity to purchase select breeding stock at reasonable prices. Offerings will be on hand from all outstanding herds in Saskatchewan.

CATTLE SALE AUCTIONEERS: J. W. Durno & Associates, Calgary.
SWINE SALE AUCTIONEERS: B. F. Brown and Sons, Regina.

Catalogues can be obtained from:
C. E. BEVERIDGE, Secretary,
Department of Agriculture,
Regina, Sask.

President:
J. A. BASKIE,
Whitewood, Sask.
Vice-President:
JOHN BRANDT,
Edenwold, Sask.

THE SASKATCHEWAN SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

will hold a Sale of Registered bred
sows at the Exhibition Grounds at
1:00 p.m., March 26th.

Catalogues can be obtained from:
ALEX HALL, Secretary,
Department of Agriculture, Regina

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

- (1) Highly valued because of their hornless character.
- (2) Unrivalled for early maturity.
- (3) Unsurpassed in the feed lots where coarse grains and roughages are turned into high-priced beef.
- (4) Unexcelled in the quality of the flesh produced.

ATTENTION!

The best Aberdeen-Angus breeders in Alberta are contributing a large number of bulls, the kind that get real beef steers without horns, to the 1947 Bull Sale at:

CALGARY BULL SALE MARCH 17 - 21
EDMONTON BULL SALE APRIL 8 - 10
LLOYDMINSTER BULL SALE MAY 27
LACOMBE BULL SALE MAY 29

At these sales you will have a wonderful opportunity to select the type of bull you want in your herd. A good purebred Aberdeen-Angus bull is a sound investment.

Plan to attend the Annual Meeting of the Alberta Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association to be held at the Exhibition Grounds, Calgary, Alberta, on Monday, March 17th at 8:00 p.m.

Alberta Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association

R. V. McCULLOUGH, President,
Red Deer, Alberta

H. E. WILSON, Secretary,
Lacombe, Alberta

BEWARE

5c NOW means **\$5 LATER!**

NOW is the time to protect your cattle! Warble-Flies reduce milk production, meat quality, and hide and leather quality. Treatment is easy and effective. It costs about 5c per head and saves \$5.00 per head. To be effective, treatment must be given during March, April and May. Make sure your cattle are protected. It pays later on—in cash!

GOVERNMENT OF ALBERTA
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Hon. D. B. MacMillan
Minister

D. S. Longman
Deputy Minister

WARBLE FLY

KEEP DOWN THE COST PER ACRE



► The oil you use in your tractor is your insurance against breakdowns, delays and costly repair bills. Using the *right* grade of the *right* oil will definitely keep down your cost per acre.

That is why we recommend MARVELUBE Motor Oil. It is recognized as Canada's leading motor oil—used in more farm machines and motor cars than any other oil you can buy.

Why take a chance on inferior quality when you can use the leader at no extra cost? Fill up with tough, long-lasting MARVELUBE and your engine will stay clean longer and free from damaging deposits. You'll save money in the long run by using MARVELUBE, Canada's favorite motor oil.

MARVELUBE



IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

Valuable Potash Deposits Found in Saskatchewan Wells

DISCOVERY of rich potash deposits in the Unity and other areas of Saskatchewan was potentially the most important mineral discovery in the Dominion in the past 20 years, it was stated recently by Natural Resources Minister J. L. Phelps, "since there is no other known source in Canada." He believed that commercial production of potash from the Unity field "would revolutionize agriculture in this country."

Commenting on the statement of the discovery made by Federal Resources Minister J. A. Glen in the House of Commons, Mr. Phelps confirmed that potash was discovered last July in the Vera salt well horizon by the provincial natural resources department.

To prove up the field at Unity, eight or nine additional wells would have to be drilled, said Mr. Phelps. If present indications were then substantiated, it would be necessary to sink two shafts, and build a 2,000-ton mill, at a total cost of more than \$4,000,000, if it were decided to bring the field into production.

Potash was "vitally important to the agricultural industry," Mr. Phelps stressed, and was essential in producing irrigated crops such as potatoes, alfalfa and sugar beets. It is used mainly as a fertilizer.

Canada had to import all its potash requirements at present, which run to about \$4,000,000 per year; at an average cost of \$40 per ton. Use of potash had been restricted in the province, owing to its high cost, amounting to about \$73 per ton, laid down in Saskatchewan.

Early analyses of random samples from a salt core in the Unity field last July 2, run for the natural resources department, revealed a potassium chloride content of 43.52 per cent, said Mr. Phelps. (Potash is extracted from potassium chloride.) Further analyses were then made, disclosing potassium chloride contents as high as 65.5 per cent in one section of the core.

The potash in the Vera well was discovered in an 11-foot bed, averaging 23 per cent potassium chloride. It is also present in these wells: Davidson Nos. 1 and 2, Pennant No. 1, and Ogema No. 1.

Pointing out that potash reserves on the American continent are limited, Mr. Phelps said that "conservation and maximum utilization of such deposits as ours should be the dominant principle in their development, since they are irreplaceable and essential to long-term agriculture."

At the end of December, 1946, ex-servicemen had purchased 274,252 acres of Alberta land at a cost of \$4,566,769, it was reported by H. V. Allam, Alberta superintendent of the Veterans' Land Act.

His department had taken care of 3,377 establishments. These establishments consisted of 2,300 for full-time farming, 728 small holdings, 316 on provincial land, 13 on Dominion land, and 20 commercial fishing businesses. In Canada, as a whole, 21,702 establishments had been completed at the end of the year. It was expected that by the end of January, 25,000 establishments would have been completed, which would be equal to the number of establishments after the First Great War under the Soldier Settlement Act.

FARM YOUTH BEST ASSET

"We talk a great deal about parity prices, prosperous markets and the price of bacon, but we seem to forget that our most important agricultural asset is our farm youth," said F. N. Miller, principal of the School of Agriculture, Olds, at the Alberta Dairymen's Association convention.

He lauded the work of the Junior Farmers' Association of Ontario. More enthusiasm and support for a similar body was needed from Alberta organizations such as the A.F.A., A.F.U. and U.F.A., he declared.

Mr. Miller quoted suggestions written by first-year students at Olds for making farm life more attractive to young people. Recurring again and again were the ideas that rural sports and social opportunities should be improved, that modern conveniences should be installed in so far as possible; that farm children should be given a reasonable amount of responsibility but not required to work at unduly heavy tasks or for long hours; and that definite father-son agreements should be drawn up for sharing of farm management, expenses and income.

Beets and Beef

(Continued from Page 11)

fewer cattle, sheep and lambs on feed in Southern Alberta this winter than last. That is, about 25,000 cattle and 100,000 lambs and ewes are being fed. Steers went into the feedlots at an average price of 10½ cents and lambs at from 10 to 10½ cents.

The winter has been hard on stock and difficult for livestock men. The weather has been cold and changeable and a record fall of snow has been recorded, about 10 feet in the foothills. Stock have been on feed since the first of November and feeding has been steady and heavy.

Owing to the cold weather gains have been retarded; in fact, in the extremely cold spells even feedlot cattle did well to hold their own. Fortunately the market is firm and both beef and lambs are now moving at a favorable price. However, those in the feeding business say the price situation is not good and if the industry is to be maintained on a profitable basis the ceilings will have to be raised or eliminated altogether. That was the view expressed the other day by one large operator.

In view of the excessive drains on feed reserves this winter it is most fortunate that Southern Alberta raised a beet crop of close to 400,000 tons. This has created an enormous quantity of pulp for distribution among the feeders and not a few large ranchers have moved their stock close to the factories to take advantage of this feed. Wet pulp is produced at the Raymond and Picture Butte factories, but at the new Taber plant, soon to be under construction at a cost of two and a half million dollars, Canadian Sugar Factories plan to install a dry pulp unit. This will enable the dehydrated pulp to be transported long distances supplying a general prairie market.

Cow Requires Special Care Before and After Calving

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

CALVING time is perhaps the most critical time of the year for a cow. Improper treatment or lack of care at this time can ruin a cow, so that she is only fit for the slaughterhouse, writes a well-known Eastern dairy authority.

Provided that the cow has been properly dried up and carefully fed during her dry period, the chances that she will have a successful calving are greatly increased.

The person looking after the cow will have a pretty definite idea as to when she will calve, and a week or two before calving she should be put by herself in a box stall which has been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

All barley and heavy high protein feeds should be removed from grain ration, as they have a heating effect on the blood, which causes unnecessary inflammation at calving time.

The grain ration should be composed of equal parts bran and oats, and a little oilcake may be added to this if it is thought advisable. A mineral mixture should be before the cow at all times, as should be a supply of fresh water. She should have plenty of clean, bright hay, preferably alfalfa or a mixture of clover hay.

The animal should be gently handled and not excited in any way because naturally she is in a very nervous state at this time.

It is a very good idea and a practice of many good dairymen to give the cow two or three bran mashes a day or two previous to calving. They help to keep her in a laxative condition, and also act as a tonic on her system.

Someone should be on hand when she calves, in case she needs assistance.

Immediately after calving she should be given a pail of warmed water with a small handful of oilcake thrown into it. Three or four hours after calving the cow should be given a warm bran mash in which there is some epsom salts. When

molasses is back on the market again it is ideal, and much preferred to epsom salts.

If conditions are normal, the cow, one or two days after calving, can be started back on her grain ration of equal parts bran and oats. Start her out with a very small amount and gradually increase the amount daily.

Until you start feeding the grain ration, feed her two or three bran mashes a day. About a week after calving you can start feeding the regular grain ration, and at the end of three weeks she should be on full feed.

THE calf should be allowed to suck as soon as possible after birth. However, some cattlemen do not like to let their calves suck, preferring to let them drink from a pail from the start. In that case the calf should have the first milk, or colostrum milk, which is so necessary as a purgative.

At this time of the year, when the majority of cows are freshening or are due to freshen, if these few important points are kept in mind a lot of calving troubles could be avoided.

Have the cow in good condition for calving; a cow can not be too fat at calving time.

Feed cooling and laxative feeds before and after calving, and keep on feeding until all inflammation has cleared up.

After calving bring her back on her feed slowly.

Watch her condition carefully before and after calving, and at the first sign of trouble call the veterinary, because if she is in your herd she is worth the price of a veterinary. If she isn't, she should not be in your herd.

. . .

Officers Elected by Saskatchewan Dairymen

A THIRTY per cent increase in freight rates would mean a cost to Saskatchewan dairymen of 1.32 cents more to produce a pound of butter, said E. Strudwick, president of the Saskatchewan Dairy Association, at the convention held in Regina in February.

Dr. V. E. Graham, University of Saskatchewan, strongly urged increased acreages of legumes and grasses.

E. A. Bitney, Regina, succeeded Mr. Strudwick as president. H. H. Sommerfeld is vice-president and Saskatchewan Dairy Commissioner, Percy Reed, is secretary-treasurer. Directors consist of W. G. Carruthers, Regina; J. S. Turnbull, Regina; F. Colenutt, Caron; E. A. Strudwick, Fort Qu'Appelle; C. F. Ironside, Swift Current; N. F. Mair, Prince; and J. H. Robson, Moose Jaw.

At the annual meeting of the provincial Holstein-Friesian Association held during the convention, Stephen Grad, Balgonie; W. W. Cram, Saskatoon; Tom Hampson, Birch Hills; and Tom Brooks, Grenfell, were elected as directors.

The Jersey Club elected C. J. Gordon, Aberdeen, as president and Harold Latrace, Saskatoon, vice-president. Directors are C. M. Graham, Saskatoon; L. Purdy, Balcarres; Mrs. R. Goff, Balcarres; Miss Jessie Williamson, Weyburn; G. W. Reed, Belle Plaine; and Mrs. Lorne Barber, Wolseley. Fred Thompson, Fairlight, is secretary-treasurer.

ONLY THE DE LAVAL MAGNETIC SPEEDWAY MILKER HAS THE

"MAGNETIC HEART"

THAT PROVIDES UNIFORM MILKING!



THE PROFITABLE DE LAVAL Sterling MILKER

For fast, profitable milking of De Laval quality at lower cost your answer is . . . the De Laval Sterling Milker. Complete outfits or Sterling single or double units for operation on your present single pipe line installation.

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BEST HERD IMPROVEMENT

William Winsnes of Ryley, whose herd of dairy cows showed the greatest improvement in 1946 over 1945 of all herds entered in the provincial cow-testing service. He has been awarded the first cash prize provided by the producer's section of the Alberta Dairymen's Association. Tests showed an average for the Winsnes' herd last year of 388.6 pounds butterfat per cow. The herd of 17 on test, chiefly grade Holsteins, had an average production record in 1946 of 11,406 pounds of milk.

ROLL YOUR OWN
BETTER CIGARETTES
WITH

DAILY MAIL

CIGARETTE TOBACCO

★ FRANKLIN Protection Helps Increase Livestock Production ★

Products for Stockmen who put PROTECTION First

MAKE it Potent. Make it Pure. Keep on striving for stronger potency and for higher purity. Supply owners with vaccines and medicinals of the finest quality it is humanly possible to produce. That's been the FRANKLIN policy ever since we brought out the first dependable Blackleg Vaccine thirty years ago.

See your local Drug Store Franklin Dealer.

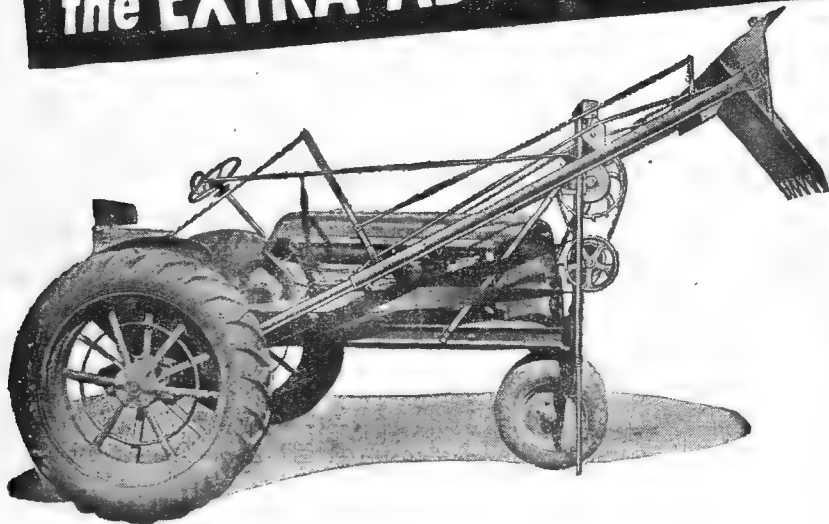
FRANKLIN SERUM CO. of CANADA, Ltd.

YORK HOTEL BLDG. CALGARY, ALTA.

America's Leading Brand of Animal Biologics

FREE Catalog

GET THE LOADER with the EXTRA ADVANTAGES



COATS handles anything ...does everything

This "PLUS hired man" handles anything — manure, sand, gravel, dirt, cobs, lime, coal, snow — it loads, hauls, mixes, lifts, excavates, fills — by finger-tip control from the driver's seat. More than just a "loader," it gives you many EXTRAS in speed, economy, ease of operation, including:

- "Miracle" Telescoping Frame, permits loading within a few inches of the front wheel, 3-foot loading clearance at peak of lift with 30% less strain on your tractor.
- "No-slip-no-bind, tapered wood cone clutch.
- Double cable controlled lift, prevents frame twist.
- All steel construction, electrically welded.
- Automatic bucket control, prevents swinging.
- Automatic brake, stops and holds load at any level.
- Strongest factory guarantee in the industry.

Fits any row crop tractor. Hay buck and snow bucket attachments fit loader bucket. Ask your dealer about the EXTRA advantages you get with a Coats Loader, or write for free circular NOW.

Coats Loaders also available for standard tread, as well as small 4-wheel and tricycle-type tractors.

THE NANCE COMPANY

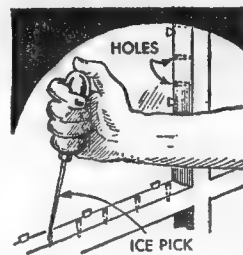
RED DEER, ALBERTA — INNISFAIL, ALBERTA

Handy Devices

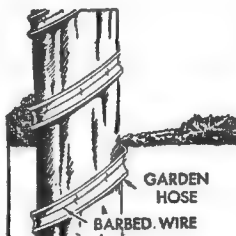
By Courtesy of The Popular Mechanics Magazine

HOLES IN SASH MAKE PUTTY STICK

WHEN setting a pane of glass, after the glaziers' points are driven, punch a row of holes in the wood next to the glass with an icepick or other pointed instrument. Then apply the putty in the usual manner. Some of it will be pressed into the holes you have punched and serve to anchor the putty better.



★ ★



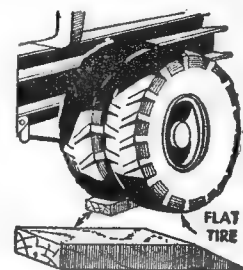
GARDEN HOSE AND BARBED WIRE PROTECT TREE FROM ANIMALS

AS protection for the bark of that carefully nurtured tree, wrap split garden hose, split side out, about it spirally and then nail barbed wire to the inside of the hose. Some animals will be stopped by the hose and the wire will keep off cats. It is not necessary for the hose and wire to extend to the branches.

★ ★

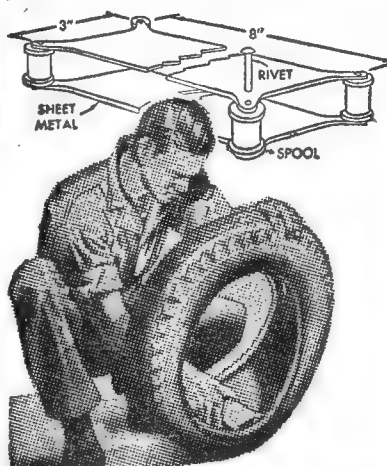
"FLAT" ON OUTSIDE WHEEL REPAIRED

WHEN you have a puncture in the outside tire of a dual-wheel truck, you can change it without using a jack. Simply run the inner wheel onto a large wooden block to get the required lift. The block should be tapered at one end to avoid bruising the tire when you drive onto it. Once the brake is set, you won't have to worry about the truck rolling off the jack.



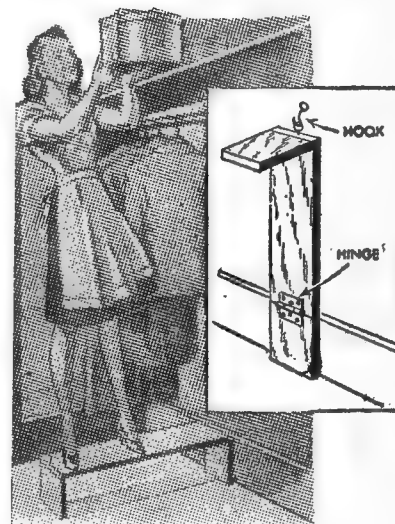
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TIRE SPREADER SIMPLIFIES TASK OF LOCATING NAIL



WHEN trying to locate a nail or break in the fabric of a tire, this spreader simplifies the task. Four spools are riveted between two sheet-metal plates cut to the dimensions given. The rivets must be loose enough so the spools will roll easily and not bind in any way. In use, the spreader is inserted in the casing so that the spools ride on the beads.

FOLDING STEP TO REACH HIGH SHELF



WHEN a closet shelf is so high that a stool or chair is required to reach it, this step will be a great convenience. One end is nailed or screwed to the wall and is hinged so that it can be folded against the wall and held with a hook when not in use.

Electric Brooders Save Labor and Pigs

A "NECESSITY for economical hog production on any farm that has electricity", is the way M. L. Buchanan, head of the Animal Industry department at North Dakota Agricultural College, describes electric pig brooders after using them for two years to brood out the N.D.A.C. pig crop. He feels electric pig brooders replace the service of a full-time herdsman during the farrowing period.

An electric pig brooder consists of a small three-cornered hover that fits into the corner of the farrowing pen. A reflector with a 100-watt light bulb is fitted in the top of the hover. The light gives off enough heat to make the small pigs more comfortable under the hover than they are next to the sow. Because the brooder keeps them away from the sow, fewer pigs are crushed, which means more pigs to market.

Electric pig brooders are simple and inexpensive to make, and will mean more money for the farmer because it will reduce pig losses and allow farrowing a month or more earlier than when they are not used.

Electricity is found to be the cheapest source of power for North Dakota farms when it is available. A one-eighth horsepower electric motor operating steadily can be expected to do the work of one man. On an average farm the electricity to run this motor will not cost more than about 1 cent per hour or 10 cents per day, to operate.

• • •

A recent nationwide survey of several hundred U.S. farms shows chores taking 3½ hours on an unelectrified farm take only 2 hours on a properly lighted electrified farm.

The Gamble of Farming

(Continued from page 7)

dividual farmer changed the odds even more in his own favor, and the methods used by such farmers are of great importance in the area as a whole. They include measures to prevent soil drifting, and measures for the maintenance of fertility and good physical condition of the soil. This question, as applied to the province generally, is discussed briefly later in this article.

For this south-eastern area, then, we can see that the odds against getting a good crop in any specific year are high. Unless a farmer provides for the losses that we can guarantee he will suffer, he will lose his gamble, and eventually he will move off his farm, probably in debt, and certainly disillusioned. He will add one more bit of evidence to the chain already forged to show that he who expects a good crop every year in Southern Alberta just can't win.

THE farmer can provide against the losses, however: First, he must make sure he settles on land that will give reasonable returns on the average. Land that won't give such returns should not have been plowed. We can now tell what type of land is likely to be satisfactory. He must have sufficient acreage so that he can earn a living which is based on average yields, not on yields of 1915, 1927, and 1942. Then he must farm right. This means that he must include measures for the control of erosion and maintenance of fertility such as are used by the better farmers already mentioned.

The largest wheat-producing section of Alberta lies to the west and north of this first area. What about the farmer at Lethbridge, at Castor, at Three Hills, or even at Vermilion, in what we call the dark brown and shallow black soil zone? Is he a gambler too? Of course he is, but the odds against him are not so high. His land gets about 15 inches of rain on the average. Three extra inches of rain means a great deal to the wheat crop. They also mean that in this area only one out of three to five years is a drought year. Only in a few sections is frost a serious hazard, while temperatures in general are favorable for grain production. As in the first zone, high winds may cause losses, but the climatic conditions as a whole are more favorable.

The records show again that the average yield of wheat in the whole general area is about 17 bushels per acre. Some parts produce somewhat more, and some rather less. In only 2 or possibly 3 years out of 23 have average yields been below 10 bushels per acre. Again, of course, summer-fallow played an important part in determining yields.

For the central and main wheat-growing area of the province, then, we see that the odds against getting a good crop have lessened. Failures are less frequent and in many instances, those who have made out satisfactorily in their game live at a better level than do many of those in the south-eastern part of the province. We find fewer abandoned farms, less money wasted in fitting up homes that couldn't be maintained, and much less heart-break. Because the odds are better, the gamble is safer. But for any one year, it is still a gamble. A farmer must provide for the bad years and farm on the average and, to repeat, not on the records of 1915 or 1942.

In the rest of the farming area of

the province—that is, west and north of a line drawn through or near Pincher Creek, Cochrane, Carstairs, Stettler, Bruce, and Lloydminster—the odds against the farmer are still less. They will vary from district to district but, in general over the whole area, rain will not cause more than one failure in 10 years. This doesn't mean that the other nine crops will be of average size or even of really satisfactory yield, but they won't be failures because of lack of rain. Frost damage becomes much more common, however, and occasionally a wet, cold season delays maturity of crops to such an extent that considerable losses are sustained. High temperatures and high winds are much less frequent, and growing conditions, aside from frost danger, are generally reasonably good.

RAINFALL varies from about 15 inches to over 20 inches in this large area. At Edmonton, Olds, and Ranfurly—to take three stations rather widely separated—the total yearly precipitation is either just under or just over 18 inches. Again an extra three inches of rain means a lot. For the better wheat-growing parts of this area the average yield for a 23-year period is nearly 25 bushels per acre. This is the highest average yield for any part of Alberta and is exceeded in very few places in western Canada.

The gamble in relation to rain in this area is, therefore, much more likely of success than in other parts of the province. The whole gamble of farming depends much less on rain here than it does in the south. Nevertheless, we still can't assure the farmer that he will get a crop next year, or in any particular year. If we concede that one year in 10 will bring a failure—even though that failure is not as disastrous as in the south—the farmer must provide for that one year. He must make allowances for all below-average years if he is to keep his enterprise going on an even basis.

It must be concluded that, taking Alberta as a whole, the most important factor in determining whether or not you get a crop is moisture. So far we have discussed only the total annual precipitation. There are other rainfall factors that play a part in crop production. These can be dealt with only very briefly.

(1) Seasonal distribution of moisture is most important. We get crops in Alberta only because a large proportion of our rain comes during the growing season. Distribution varies somewhat in the province, but generally we get from 40% to 50% in May, June, and July; and nearly 80% during the growing season and the fall before freeze-up. The rather meagre supply of water is therefore well distributed for crop production. Some parts of the world, where annual rainfall is as high as ours, are nearly desert in nature because distribution is poor.

(2) The amount of rain in a single day or storm is also important. Rain coming in light showers is of less use than rain coming in fairly steady falls. Rain coming in deluges tends to run off. The best, therefore, is a steady but not too heavy fall. A fair proportion of our rain comes this way—and it is better in the central and northern areas than in the south. Oddly enough, the south gets both more showers and more deluges.

(3) Evaporation wastes some of the rain that falls. Once the rain has

(Continued on page 47)



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J. D. Dovell, Langbank, Sask., writes: "I had a summerfallow of 120 acres, but saw I could not get it into wheat in time, so I switched to flax. As I still use horses, it was June 7 before I got it sowed. Had a wonderful looking crop, but lots of weeds in it. Late seeding meant late coming in, and I had 3 snowstorms on it before it was combined. Used a 12-foot swather and swathed one way, then a 12-foot self-propelled M. H. combine to pick up the swathed flax. When combined, had 1,500 bushels of flax with 19½ percent dockage, which sold for \$3.06 a bushel. I intend to get a self-propelled combine and sow all flax again this year."

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Senators Told of West Problems

(Continued from page 16)

finished on the corn and other products there; and the Eastern feed lots are so far away that it is much better for them to be finished at home. Where there is irrigation the feed can be produced to fatten these cattle, so that they bring top price, and where large irrigation schemes are in operation and beet sugar factories have been constructed there are splendid feed lots, because the by-products, such as tops and pulp, make splendid feed for the cattle.

We find that some streams rise in the United States, and flow through Canada back to the United States. Canada has a claim on a share of the water of those streams. Just recently work has been started on a \$15,000,000 scheme, the building of the Spring Coulee reservoir, to impound our share of the water on the St. Mary's and the Milk rivers. There are other projects such as the Bow river development and the William Pierce scheme, and the government has the completion of those schemes in mind. Negotiations are going on between the Dominion and the provinces, and we hope that nothing will be allowed to delay the development of irrigation in that country. These structures would be permanent, and would confer great blessings upon the people of this generation and of the generations yet to come.

HELP and support for the cattle-raising industry are of great importance. Figures collected and analysed by the Canadian Federation of Agriculture show that the annual net income per farm in 1926 was \$1,020; in the period from 1930 to 1934 it was only \$352; during 1935 to 1939 it was \$542; in 1945 it reached a high of \$1,370, and in the whole period between 1940 and 1945 the average was \$1,238. What is worrying the farm people is that the prices of things they have to buy are going up, and they are fearful of disaster as a consequence. Therefore, one of the suggestions I would make is that irrigation be continued with all possible speed.

I have just one other proposal which I believe is of vital importance to the cattle industry, an industry about which we down here do not hear very much, but which nevertheless is a very important one. At the present time there is an agreement with Britain to take our surplus beef. It has about two years to run. It is a good agreement, because it provides us with a market for processed beef equivalent to about 500,000 cattle a year, whereas at best the United States market when open took only about 193,000. So for the moment this market in Britain is a little better, in two ways: it takes more beef, and it probably takes the lower grade of beef that is being processed. But the cattle raisers are fearful that when the money we have loaned to Great Britain is exhausted their market will be gone, and they are most anxious to get into the United States market at all costs. They fear that the people of Britain will buy their beef and their mutton from other countries — from the Argentine, from New Zealand, from Australia. They realize that they cannot compete with those countries where the grazing areas are close to the seaboard and where there is grass all the year around, and that they may be left in a very short time "holding the bag," without a profitable market.

Wherever farm organizations or cattlemen meet they pass resolutions regarding this matter. It is import-

ant, because they cannot compete with those other countries, and Britain will likely buy where she can buy much cheaper. The Canadian cattlemen have this to say:

Study has disclosed that under the terms of the recently signed Anglo-Argentine agreement the U.K. is securing beef of our commercial quality for approximately 10 cents per pound. The Argentine rancher or estanciero is receiving approximately \$60 for each export steer which will weigh 1,100 pounds and will dress red label, equivalent to about \$5.45 per cwt.

If Canadian cattlemen have to meet a price such as that, they will be ruined. Therefore I wish to make it clear that the government should in some way set machinery in operation to make sure that our live cattle can get into the American market. If a token shipment were made to keep the channels clear, even that would help some. The United States market is only 500 miles from the grazing areas, while Britain is 6,000 miles away, and in years gone by Chicago has proved to be the only profitable market for our surplus cattle. We have ten million cattle in Canada now with a surplus of approximately two million, and the people engaged in the cattle industry feel that they are in a very dangerous position and are anxious that no stone be left unturned to preserve for them an entry into this profitable market.

They hope to get into the United States market. Experience has shown that that is the profitable market. It is a nearby market and one which will give the best results. The losses are less in shipping to that market.

Canada is a great country, and we are lucky to be living in it. We want to make it an even greater country, a country of a wider distribution of wealth; and assistance along the lines of helping the industries that need it will bring us to that desired position.

• • •

New Weed Pamphlet Gives Latest Facts On Chemical Control

LATEST developments in the fast-moving battle against weeds are reviewed in an illustrated pamphlet issued last week by the Manitoba Department of Agriculture. Title of the pamphlet is "Chemical Weed Control," and the authors are Weeds Commission Chairman H. E. Wood, and Professor of Plant Science J. P. Olson.

Covered in the pamphlet are uses of sodium chloride and Atlacide, the Dinitro Selective Herbicides (e.g. Sinox), and 2,4-D. How rapidly the weed control situation is changing is illustrated by a warning to readers that the information on 2,4-D is intended to apply only to the year 1947. Major features of this section are a list of weeds and woody plants classified as "susceptible," "intermediate," or "resistant" to 2,4-D, and a table listing the various 2,4-D products and their content. Throughout the publication, application to Manitoba conditions is stressed, and nearly all of the material is based on Manitoba experience.

Copies of the pamphlet (which is publication number 207 of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture) may be obtained from the Publications Branch.

SUPREME COURT RULES POOL RESERVES NOT REPAYABLE

THE Supreme Court of Canada has ruled that commercial reserve deductions and elevator deductions made by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Producers Ltd., are not repayable to member growers.

The organization was sued by Robert Barnes, a retired farmer of Rush Lake, Sask., now living in Winnipeg, for repayment with interest of deductions made from his deliveries between 1924 and 1932. He asked \$94.99 in commercial reserve and \$158.03 in elevator deductions.

The Saskatchewan Court of King's

Bench ruled in favor of Mr. Barnes, but the Saskatchewan appeal court reversed the ruling and the Supreme Court upheld the appeal court.

Had Mr. Barnes' suit been successful, it would have affected some \$18 million in similar deductions made by the Saskatchewan co-operative. In the case of the Alberta Wheat Pool, deductions were made only for four or five years during the 1920's, for construction of the pool elevator system, and \$4,117,000 of that amount will have been repaid to growers by the end of 1947.

News Items Of Interest

FREIGHT rate hearings proceeded before the Board of Transport Commissioners in February after the Supreme Court of Canada rejected an appeal by seven provinces that the whole question be referred to the courts. Later, the transport commissioners indicated that no general freight rates enquiry would be permitted. The hearings, presumably, will be limited to determining the railways' need, or otherwise, for a flat 30 per cent increase.

Railway representatives claim higher operating costs and falling revenue necessitate higher freight rates. The provinces claim that the requested flat increase of 30 per cent would seriously affect the Canadian economy. Western provincial spokesmen say that Western rates, already higher than those in Quebec and Ontario, should not be further boosted. B.C. will apply for removal of the "mountain differential" charge for hauling freight over the Rockies.

C. E. Jefferson, C.P.R. freight traffic manager, said his company had no fear that its competitive position would be weakened by the proposed increase. He believed truckers and other transport operators needed more money too and would raise their rates.

Legislation promised in the Alberta legislature throne speech in February included: abolition of the social service tax on land assessment; free medical and hospital care for old-age pensioners, blind pensioners, recipients of mothers' allowances and their dependents; improvement in rural roads and highways; higher education grants; a survey to ascertain the best methods of obtaining systematic rural electrification.

A widespread ring in Germany which reportedly planned the restoration of Nazi power, using bacteria war, was unearthed by British and American military authorities.

Britain's Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin accused President Truman of wrecking his Palestine negotiations by demanding immigration of 100,000 Jews in a 1946 election-time statement.

Prime Minister Attlee announced that Great Britain would be out of India by June, 1948. Admiral Viscount Mountbatten replaced Field Marshal Viscount Wavell as Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

MORE than \$6,500,000 in refunds of excess grain handling charges in crop years 1943-44 and 1944-45 are being distributed to some 100,000 members of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool. Cheques were to become payable March 1.

In mid-February the federal government gave the Transport Controller authority, for six weeks, to commandeer box cars for the movement of export wheat and feed out of the West. This was an emergency measure with the main purpose of helping Canada keep faith with the United Kingdom in the wheat agreement.

Barbara Ann Scott, 18-year-old Ottawa girl, won the world figure skating championship at Stockholm. She is the first Canadian to hold the title, which Sonja Henie held for 10 years.

A strike of 13,000 coal miners in the Maritime provinces began on February 16. The strike had been postponed for two weeks, pending negotiations.

The British royal family arrived in Capetown on February 17 for their first visit to South Africa.

James Irvine Brewster, Banff, president of the Brewster Transport Company, died on February 12.

Following a long period of cold weather, strict coal conservation measures were introduced in England on February 10, and extended throughout all Britain on February 13. Power was cut off in thousands of factories and homes had to reduce drastically their consumption of electricity and fuel. At least five million persons were unemployed at the height of the crisis. After a week of restrictions, coal stocks were gradually being rebuilt and restrictions relaxed, but the aftermath of the crisis would last for a long time and some fuel restrictions were expected to be necessary for several years.

Trade Minister MacKinnon has stated that wheat growers may expect payments on their 1944 participation certificates some time this year. He said 1943 payments, still were in progress.

Sydney G. Carlyle, 72, well-known Alberta stockman and dairyman and for many years provincial livestock commissioner, died in Edmonton on February 13. He had also served as superintendent of demonstration farms and of farmers' institutes and as secretary of the Holstein Breeders' Association of Alberta.

SIX WAYS TO SAVE FEED

1. Plan an "All-Pullet" flock next Fall. Pullets eat less feed, live and lay better than old hens.
2. Cull non-producers now—remove old hens from flock as soon as they go off production.
3. Feed carefully to avoid waste—use the right kind of feed hoppers and don't fill the hoppers too full.
4. Take advantage of grass range and whole oats, two of the finest feeds for growing pullets at low cost.
5. Market your cockerels early—sell as soon as they reach marketable weight and save the feed for the pullets.
6. When using Ful-O-Pep Mash, be sure to follow the Ful-O-Pep Save-on-Feed Plan of restricted feeding.

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Power Extended to 1,500 Manitoba Farms

THE Manitoba Power Commission, which a year ago set a goal of bringing electricity to 5,000 farms every year for eight or nine years, ran into material shortages and had to be content with electrifying 1,500 farms in 1946. Some of those 1,500 farms haven't been wired yet, but the farmer is responsible for the wiring.

The 1947 goal is for 2,500 farms, with more to be electrified as materials become available. Demand far exceeds the number of farms that can be hooked up. At least 65 per cent of the farm residents of a community must sign for electricity before the commission will bring in the power lines.

Editorials by PRACTICAL OBSERVERS

(Continued from page 20)

cede, let these wages recede proportionately. At the same time, let the charges imposed by wholesalers, brokers, retailers and transportation systems be reduced proportionately.

Can you picture the merry riot that would ensue? You bet, you can. But if a practical interlocking arrangement like this could be worked out, a whole lot of people who sniff when farmers talk about parity prices would really get to know what parity prices mean and would begin to take an active interest in their relation to the farmers' income.

No one can foretell what is going to happen and your guess will be about as accurate as that of any other interested observer, but all the signs point to an eventual lack of competent and complete distribution of farm products, with resultant surpluses. Fewer farmers and fewer farm helpers will produce more with the improved machinery that is being devised. Old World countries will produce more and more of their own food requirements for exactly the same reason that Britain will produce more foodstuffs. They have to conserve their dollars and one way to save their money is to produce the foods which they could not produce in the immediate postwar era. — Country Life.

SOME people believe that most communities in Western Canada are over-organized, that they have too many groups — social, religious, political—which pursue some special purpose and seek the support of the already overworked citizen. However, the recently formed Alberta Educational Council will get a favorable reception from the people of the province since its avowed purpose of securing increased financial support for schools is one that will commend itself to every thoughtful person.

The Cost of Education

The Alberta Educational Council has been formed to bring together many of the provincial societies which are interested in educational progress, and to get them to think and to act co-operatively in an effort to remedy the bad plight of education. These people have something — they are protesting against the old tradition of making land and shelter pay for the schools. We have got to the point where every little improvement we make in the child's training in our

schools means a boost in the mill-rate.

There are just two things indispensable to our Western economy, viz., land to grow our products and shelter to keep us from being frozen to death. Why these two indispensables should have to carry all, or nearly all the cost of educating our children is beyond the understanding of most thinking people. The Alberta Educational Council has set out to change this by persuading the provincial legislatures to follow the example of Ontario and British Columbia and pay 50% of the annual cost of elementary and secondary education. Alberta is a wealthy province, it has most things that a farmer or a manufacturer needs in order to succeed. Its revenue through general taxation should pay a much greater share of educational costs.—Alberta Educational Council.

SCARCELY a day goes by that the newspapers do not carry a story of loss of life and property by fire. Very often the story tells of an early morning blaze — an overheated stove or a defective flue.

Needless Tragedies

Surely if proper precautions were taken the great majority of these tragedies could be averted and there would not be such needless loss of life—so often innocent little children unable to protect themselves are the victims.

Constant vigilance should be exercised where fire is concerned, but more especially through the winter months when more heat is required to combat the cold. Normal precautions call for stoves placed a safe distance from woodwork, a metal ring and air space where pipes pass through a ceiling or partition and a frequent checking of stoves, furnaces, length of stove pipe and chimneys for flaws through which sparks may fly.

Last year 375 Canadians lost their lives and \$50,000,000 worth of property—not including forests, were destroyed by fire. Surely a keener sense of responsibility and the dangers of fire would have reduced this loss. — The Maritime Farmer.

THIS winter thousands of school days have been lost by Alberta pupils who were unable to reach

school by the school van route because roads were blocked with snow.

School Van Problem

That is a problem which was not considered when the big school unit was being fostered as an improvement in the Alberta school system. Granting all that has been claimed for the big unit and the larger, graded rural schools the fact remains that there are handicaps of bad roads when storms strike in winter and when mud makes roads impassable in summer. The truth is that school vans are a good deal more expensive and transport of pupils a lot more cumbersome than the enthusiasts of a decade ago believed they would be.—Lethbridge Weekly Herald.

Three million bushels of surplus Canadian potatoes will be sold to the United Kingdom, with shipments beginning in March and continuing through April and May. The price is expected to bring producers at least \$1 for a 75-pound bag.

HOGS AT CHICAGO REACH \$30 CWT.

All-time highs were recorded on the Chicago market, February 25, when hogs brought \$30 per 100 pounds, live weight. The high price was attributed to strong consumer demand for all types of meat combined with depleted stocks of swine on farms. Other commodity prices also reached a high peak the same date, but the market broke sharply when a deluge of selling set in after concern was expressed as to the consumer reactions to the high prices.

Sheep Production Declined in 1946

THE Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association annual meeting was told that sheep production in Canada had fallen off about eight per cent in 1946. If this decrease was repeated in 1947, Canadian sheep population would drop below the 1871 figure, declared James Telfer, Ottawa, assistant chief of production services. Only in Saskatchewan was there a slight increase instead of a decrease in production last year.

Inroads of coyotes in the prairie provinces, bears and wolves in some districts, and dogs in many areas, are responsible for many breeders going out of sheep.

A resolution was passed endorsing the principle of a floor price for wool. Possibility of registering Columbia sheep was referred to in another resolution.

Holstein Records Set New Mark

TRANSFERS of 55,760 and registrations of 52,905 for a combined total of 108,665 marked 1946, "the best year in the association's history," it was revealed at the Toronto annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada. The association's membership, now at 10,017, passed the 10,000 figure for the first time. Membership in the four Western provinces totals 742.

The Dominion government was asked to resume as rapidly as possible the work of T.B. accreditation along the same lines as were followed before the war. Universal calfhood vaccination for Brucellosis was approved.

The president is W. H. Hicks, superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Station at Agassiz, B.C. G. M. Clemons, Brantford, Ont., is secretary-manager. Directors from Western Canada are H. W. Hays, Calgary; R. E. Stewart, Regina; J. E. Crawford, Winnipeg.

Account Book Helps Figure Farm Income

A new publication of Science Specialties, Box 174, Edmonton, advertised elsewhere in this issue, will be welcomed by many farmers. It is a combined farm account book and income tax guide.

Following a chapter of changes in the Dominion Income Tax Act especially affecting farmers, the book is divided into 11 divisions, in the appropriate one of which each expense or receipt is entered. At the end of the year the income and allowable deductions can be readily computed by adding up the figures in the 11 divisions.

Increased Flax Acreage Urged

PROFESSOR T. J. Harrison, assistant commissioner, Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, and chairman of the National Barley and Linseed Flax Committee, has urged Western farmers to seed three million acres of flax this year compared with 900,000 acres in 1946.

"If farmers will co-operate with industry and at least treble their 1947 flax acreage they will do more than raise a very profitable crop. They will have an assured market, which is more than can be said of cereal grains," said Prof. Harrison. He referred to a definite shortage of flax for use in the paint, linoleum, textile, shortening, electrical insulating, cleanser and lubricating industries.

In this connection, the Alberta Department of Agriculture suggests that flax should have a high priority where clean land is available. This is especially true in Southern Alberta where our largest wheat acreage is sown. Flax is not damaged by sawflies and may very satisfactorily replace some of the wheat acreage in that area.

Besides proving profitable if grown on suitable land, flax produced in 1947 will help to relieve the present serious shortage of fats and oils. Only 90,000 of Alberta's cultivated acreage was sown to flax in 1946. It could well be increased to at least 300,000 acres this year. Every bushel will be needed.

Farmers who have not grown flax previously may consider the price of seed high in relation to that of seed wheat. The cost per acre, however, is not unduly high, since the rate of seeding is only 25 to 30 pounds per acre. If seed is hauled from a distance, this light rate of seeding is also an important factor in transportation.

Ensure Seed Supply Early

"EACH year I write this same little message," says H. G. L. Strange, director of the Searle Grain Company's crop-testing plan. "I only repeat it because I know from letters received that this annual reminder does seem to help a number of farmers. The message is this: Order your supplies of registered and certified seed as quickly as possible."

"For the last three years supplies have been short. Many farmers who ordered their seed late in the season were seriously disappointed, and so handicapped in their farming operations because the seed growers' supplies of good seed were exhausted. There are always unexpected hazards with good seed. At the last moment, even when seed has been promised to be delivered, the stocks may not finally pass government inspection, perhaps because of low germination, or because of a slight trace of weed seeds or of other grains that cannot be removed by cleaning; often then it is too late to secure other stocks."

"The remedy, then, is to order seed early; and then, if anything happens, there is still a chance to purchase other supplies. I do not believe there is any investment a farmer can make that will bring him more profitable returns than the purchase of a few bushels of the best Registered or Certified seed, sown each year on a few acres of new breaking or clean summerfallow."

Canadian Farmers' 1946 Income \$1,742,300,000

THE Bureau of Statistics has estimated cash income of Canadian farmers in 1946 at \$1,742,300,000. This was \$44,600,000 or two per cent higher than that of 1945. This income did not include supplementary payments under the Prairie Farm Assistance Act, Wheat Acreage Reduction Act and Prairie Income Act, which came to \$17 million.

Cash income was lower in 1946, however, in Alberta, Saskatchewan and New Brunswick. The decline in Saskatchewan and Alberta was the result of lower marketings of grain and livestock.

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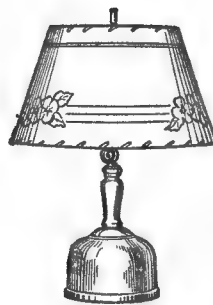
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PEACE RIVER PROJECT PROGRESSING

CONSIDERABLE land had been cleared in the Peace River area veteran's project, and actual land breaking would commence as soon as snow cleared off in the spring, Hon. N. E. Tanner, Alberta Minister of Lands and Mines, announced early in February.

C. B. Lassiter, a pioneer farmer of Chin, Alta., is the contractor in charge of the work. It was necessary to build an 11-mile road in order to get the heavy equipment into the region. Land clearing operations are to continue until spring thaws interrupt the work.



46

Ensure Market for 310 Million Bushels

Trade Minister MacKinnon told the Canadian House of Commons, on February 25, that the government plans to ensure Western farmers of a market for 310 million bushels of wheat in each of the three crop years between now and 1950.

He said this was behind the government's guarantee to farmers that their deliveries during the coming three years would not be less than 14 bushels per authorized acre. It is estimated that a market for 310 million bushels would take care of an annual production of 400 million bushels.

Sun Life Reviews Active Year in 1946

More people purchased life assurance from the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada during 1946 than in any similar period over the last 15 years. Arthur B. Wood, President, outlined the world-wide character of the company's business and revealed many new records of achievement when presenting the financial statement at the 76th annual meeting in Montreal on February 11. The Sun Life first extended its operations outside of Canada 67 years ago, and was the pioneer among Canadian corporations in seeking business in other countries.

Reviewing the annual report for 1946, Mr. Wood announced that the volume of new life assurance business for the year had increased by 44% over 1945 and amounted to \$348,155,491 bringing total assurances in force to \$3,573,132,753. This amount was distributed among the Company's territorial divisions as follows: Canada 32%; United States 42%; Great Britain 12%; other countries 14%. The total assets of the Company reached the figure of \$1,343,132,974. Other record figures quoted included payments to policyholders and beneficiaries amounting to \$101,485,671. The total payments to policyholders since organization stand at \$1,920,000,000. Premiums received from policyholders during the year showed an increase of nearly \$19,500,000, and amounted to \$152,565,625. Income from all sources totalled \$242,567,791, exceeding last year's record by over \$23 millions. The combined surplus and contingency reserve now stands at \$85,323,080.

Hannam Re-elected

H. H. Hannam of Ottawa was re-elected president of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture at the convention held in Winnipeg at the end of January. George C. Coote, Nanton, Alta., was re-elected honorary secretary and W. J. Parker, Winnipeg, and J. A. Marion, Montreal, first and second vice-presidents, respectively. Colin G. Groff of Ottawa is secretary-treasurer.

Roy Marler, Bremner; Hugh W. Allen, Edmonton; and George E. Church, Calgary, are the Alberta directors. Other directors are:

British Columbia — P. E. French, Vernon; Alex Mercer, Vancouver; Leslie Gilmore, Vancouver.

Saskatchewan — George Wright, Borden; J. H. Wesson, Regina; Gordon Loveridge, Grenfell.

Manitoba — C. E. Wood, Marquette; W. J. Parker, Winnipeg; F. H. Downing, Winnipeg.

United Grain Growers — R. S. Law, Winnipeg.

Dairy Farmers of Canada — J. J. McCague, Alliston, Ont.

Canadian Horticultural Council — L. F. Burrows, Ottawa.

High Prices Paid At Perth Sales

According to reports received from the historic Perth, Scotland, sales held in mid-February, prices for outstanding offerings again ranged high. W. McGillivray of Glastullich won the grand championship with his Short-horn bull and sold him to Col. Hardy for 5,000 gns. Last year Col. Hardy bought the second high-priced bull of the sale for 14,000 gns.

Clunk Castle, Aberdeenshire, won the reserve grand championship with a bull which sold later for 3,200 gns.

R. L. Smith, Pittodrie, who sold the champion and reserve in 1946, won the coveted prize for the best five bulls bred and owned by the exhibitor.

The top seven bulls of the Short-horn sale averaged 4,000 gns.

At the Aberdeen-Angus show and sale at Perth, Jupiter Eric of Eynsham was adjudged reserve champion bull and was purchased for 4,600 gns. by Frank Harding of Chicago representing M. L. Newhall and Dr. Geo. A. Cook of New York City.

The champion bull, Prince of Molde, was sold for 5,000 gns. to a British buyer.

John Deere Producing Improved New Tractors

Two new John Deere general-purpose "A" and "B" tractors are now in production at the John Deere tractor factory, Waterloo, Iowa. More than twenty advanced features have been incorporated in their design. Both models have an entirely new two-cylinder Cyclone engine which is even more efficient, more economical. This engine is available in two types for both the "A" and "B" — as an all-fuel engine which has proved so successful over the years in burning low cost fuels with maximum economy and as an engine specifically designed for gasoline with increased compression and even more power.

In so far as production facilities permit these new tractors are being equipped with hydraulic Powr-Trol — another major John Deere development. A touch of the hand on a convenient lever provides hydraulic power to raise, lower and regulate both drawn and integral equipment.

In addition to Powr-Trol, both models will have an adjustable, deep-cushion seat and roomier platform for greater operator comfort . . . a new, built-in starter, with the battery located under the seat for convenient servicing . . . front and rear lights as standard equipment . . . and a new voltage regulator. Improved, force-fed pressure lubrication . . . a new automatic crankcase ventilation system which requires no servicing . . . a stronger drawbar frame with the drawbar adjustable in or out, high or low, without tools . . . and wider rear wheel tread, adjustability are other new features. A complete line of integral equipment — including tillage, planting, cultivating, and harvesting machines — will be available for these new tractors.

HARGRAVES MOVED

Harry Hargraves has been transferred from the position of superintendent of the Range Experimental Station at Manyberries, Alta., to the Dominion Experimental Station at Swift Current, Sask., where he will be assistant to Superintendent L. B. Thomson. In his new capacity, Mr. Hargraves will be in charge of all Dominion range experimental work in Western Canada and will have charge of the animal husbandry division at Swift Current.



CARRIES-ON

Our men and women back from the world battlefields often tell how the Red Cross was there to aid and comfort them — oftentimes to save their lives. Now the Red Cross asks those who extended such solid support during the war years, to help keep the Red Cross strong in peace.

Today there are thousands of sick and disabled veterans who need the continued help and

friendship of the Red Cross. Isolated frontier communities need Outpost Hospitals and nursing service — their only medical aid. Crippled children's hospitals must be maintained and expanded. Men, women and children across Canada need the Blood Transfusion Service the Red Cross has started to supply.

Will you continue to lend your help to sick and suffering humanity? The Red Cross work is your work.

The work of mercy never ends — Give

(Continued from page 5)

tioned, Indian agencies in Alberta are located as follows: Peigan, in Southwestern Alberta; Sarcee, near Calgary; Rocky Mountain House in West Central Alberta; Fort Chipewyan, in far Northeastern Alberta; and Lesser Slave Lake agency, which has a large number of surrounding reserves. The 12th agency under the Alberta Indian Inspectorate is at Fort St. John in the B.C. Peace River Block.

A PART from agriculture, the greatest income — \$386,000 last season — is earned by hunting and trapping. This is a specialty of the tribes in the North and West, although it is a sideline in the South as well. With squirrels bringing 40 to 50 cents apiece in the fall of 1946, many Indians were earning \$12 to \$15 daily from squirrel skins. Under a fur supervisor, muskrats, beaver and marten are being transplanted in suitable new waters and Indians are being trained in conservation of fur-bearers. The provinces and the Dominion are co-operating in thus stabilizing the industry.

Lumbering brought in an income of some \$37,000 in 1945-46. The Peigans, in Southwestern Alberta, have an estimated 10 million board feet of timber ready to be developed. The Indians at Hobbema, Edmonton, Saddle Lake and Driftpile are milling lumber for their own use. Those in the vicinity of Calgary and Edmonton derive considerable money from the sale of

Indians Are Good Farmers

Christmas trees.

In mining, which accounted for approximately \$20,000 of revenue last season, the main operation is the coal mine on the Blackfoot reservation. The tribes at Hobbema and other locations enjoy considerable income from oil permits, leases and land leases. Approximately \$120,000 accrued from these sources and from power rights in the past year. Miscellaneous income and wages earned off the reserves totalled another \$300,000. This did not include interest from tribal funds.

THE diet of the older Indians continues to be based on dried, frozen or fresh beef, game meat or fish—whichever is available. Many northern Indians eat muskrat meat in the hunting season, often reporting that it builds up their weight and restores their strength when they are thin and rundown. It is said that some of it is shipped to large United States centres where it is highly regarded (under a different name) in special diets. Indian children are being fed balanced diets to an increasing extent, especially since the advent of Family Allowances.

Tribal customs are being relinquished steadily. Less than 75 Indians in Alberta still profess to be "sun worshippers", which was their native

faith. They are now about 50-50 Catholic and Protestant. However, many of the tribes, particularly those in the South, still celebrate colorful native ceremonies such as the Sun Dance.

The majority of the men buy modern clothing. While a large proportion of the women still wear blankets, there is a rapid trend toward modern dress as a result of school training. English speech in replacing the native languages. Originally there were four different language groups in Alberta and there were 58 such groups north of Mexico—each group divided into a large number of different dialects. The language groups commonly differed more than English and Russians. Indian syllabic was reduced to writing by some of the early missionaries, but the schools nowadays teach English instead.

There is no intention of denying that there are sorry chapters in the Indian story. School and hospital facilities are woefully inadequate. According to the report of the Indian Affairs Branch, over 85 per cent of the pupils in Indian schools in Alberta in 1944 were in grades one to five. Health conditions of many of the Indians is pathetic, although it is now improving under an expanded program of health services similar to those for

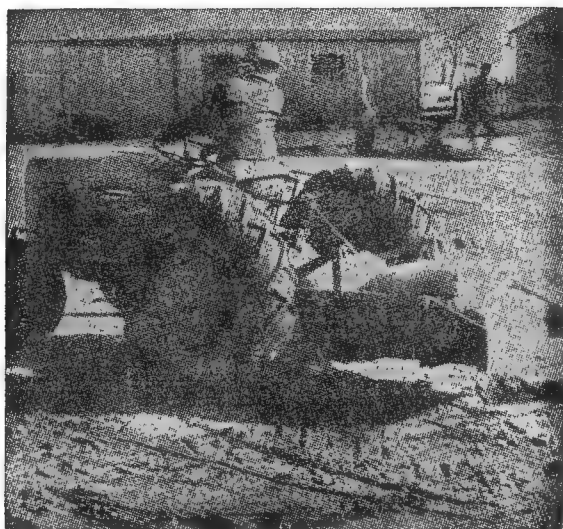
white people, and increased hospitalization. The old white attitude of "paternalism" toward the Indians destroyed their self-reliance to a great extent. A parliamentary committee soon is to make recommendations for better provision for Indian welfare, and Canada's conscience never should be easy until the improvements are made.

But, generally speaking, the Indian Affairs Branch is doing a heroic job with the funds and facilities at its disposal. In retrospect, much progress has been achieved in the rehabilitation of a savage race who suddenly had civilization thrust upon them. Most important, it is being found that the Indians respond keenly to the present-day effort to get them to accept greater responsibility. There is promise that within the next 20 years Indians can advance from wards of the state to become full-fledged citizens.

FARM SAFETY RULES STRESSED

A FARM safety demonstration, first of its kind in Alberta and believed the first in Western Canada, was arranged for the agricultural short course in Calgary by C. Graham Anderson, Calgary district Agriculturist. The Calgary fire department and St. John Ambulance Association co-operated in demonstrating fire equipment, including home fire extinguishers, and first-aid treatment.

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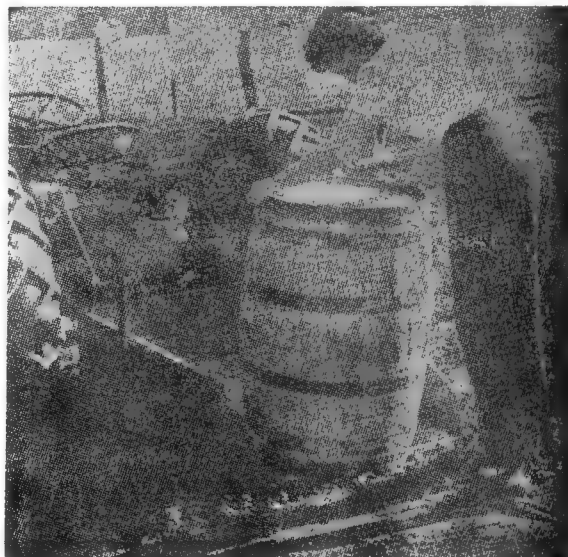
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Australian 'Cowboys'

(Continued from page 12)

saddle with a strap and pass the bucking rein under it for an added purchase. (In order to beat these last two Heals, association saddles are built without a "D" and an under-flap.)

Tie the stirrup leathers forward to the front of the flaps of the saddle.

With keen judges like Colonel Hassall, you'd have to be a combination of Superman, Houdini and the Scarlet Pimpernel to get away with a Healy.

In between scrambling around the side of the chutes at Queanbeyan's carnival, we asked Colonel Hassall how he judged a ride.

"Everything the rider does after the horse comes out I count for or against him," he said, fingering his brown moustache. "As far as I am concerned — other judges have their own ideas — he comes out with 70 points. That's 35 for the horse and 35 for the rider. The rider should spur forward for the first five bucks and spur high behind after that. That's hard to do on a good buck-jumper. If a rider does nothing very bad or nothing very good, he'd score round 70 or so."

It's balance riding and the more liberties a rider takes with 700 lbs. of squealing, pitching horseflesh, the more points he scores. He's got a head rein on the horse, admittedly, but he must give it enough slack to allow it to buck.

"It's loose riding, today," was how Colonel Hassall put it. "You get more points off loose riding and moving your legs. The old-time riding was grip style. Riders would screw down tight and not spur at all. It would not get you many points at bushmen's carnivals today."

THE most points you can get is 100.

It has only been earned once — by a famous Australian rider, Alex Haydon on "Arrawidgee," the Warwick "Ghost Horse," at a carnival at Warwick (Queensland) where they breed some of the toughest and roughest buckjumpers in Australia. Alex Haydon was killed at Kingaroy (Queensland) in 1944.

At Kyabram, in Victoria, Johnny Pierce recently scored 90 and 91½ points in two rides. Colonel Hassall, who was one of the judges, rates them as two of the best rides he has seen. Haydon got his 100 because he was a superb rider and because he got a superb horse — for contest purposes. A lot depends on the luck of the draw for horses.

At a recent bushmen's carnival at Canberra, Australia's federal capital, riders had a lot of hard things to say about the horses they drew. The mounts were brumbies (wild horses) from the Tumbarumba Mountains, and mostly on the heavy side, with shaggy fetlocks and thick legs.

Some of them raised only a few thumping pig-roots and the boys cursed them quietly and said they ought to be back in the milk cart. They hinted that a few Clydesdale stallions must have got loose in the Tumbarumba district.

Three of today's famous outlaws are named "The Widow-maker," "Undertaker," and the "Wizard." The "Warwick Ghost Horse," also known as "Arrawidgee," died in 1941 at the age of 32. He was, in the opinion of shrewd judges, the greatest big arena buckjumper this country has produced. The men — not more than a dozen in all — who did sit him invariably put up winning performances.

Either the boys today have more



HOLD THAT BACON MARKET

Sir Andrew Jones, above, head of the British Food Mission in Ottawa, is urging Canadian producers to maintain their bacon trade with the United Kingdom. Canada now is in a favored position in this market, he stated recently in Winnipeg, and it remains for farmers to pay heed to the advice of their government officials and to respond to the financial encouragement extended to them."

imagination than their fathers or are more literary, because these names are more colorful than the plain names given two famous outlaws of the past — "Bobs" and "Dargan's Grey." Both these horses were in the class of "Midnight", the famous rodeo bucking horse of America.

"Bobs" was the meal ticket of a buckjumping show which toured Australia in the nineties and the first years of this century. He was as docile as a kitten to handle, dynamite when mounted. At his peak there was not a rider in Australia who could withstand his savage bounds and cyclonic twisters. He unseated 800 roughriders in his life.

In 1911, a showman took "Bobs" and other rogue horses to London for the Coronation Celebrations of King George V. With "Bob" as its star, the Australian Buckjumping show had a great season at the Crystal Palace.

To London had come rough-riders from all over the world. They sniffed when they looked at the harmless-looking old horse. A rider with an international reputation climbed into the saddle and stayed there for two seconds. Many others failed.

ONLY once did "Bobs" fail. A noted Australian horseman, Lance Skuthorpe, Sr., stayed the distance in the buckjump tent one night near Anthony Hordern's store, Sydney. It is claimed by his admirers that "Bobs" was ridden under the worst possible conditions. Because of bad weather he had not been saddled for a week and Lance Skuthorpe used his own saddle, not the orthodox buckjump saddle.

The best buckjumpers are usually blood horses, according to Colonel Hassall. You don't realize just how much folklore, myth and legend exists about horses and the men who ride them until you look through a file of the association's monthly magazine, "Hoofs and Horns".

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Saskatchewan Sheep And Lambs Increased, Other Livestock Down

Except for sheep and lambs, Saskatchewan's livestock and poultry production in 1946 was considerably less than that of 1945, it is revealed by the statistics branch of the agriculture department.

Horses in the province at June 1, 1946, numbered 707,800, compared with the 1945 figure of 782,800. Cattle population decreased from 1,979,200 to 1,863,900, and milch cows, which, in 1945 numbered 525,100 totalled only 501,500 in 1946. Other cattle during the 12-month period decreased from 1,454,100 to 1,362,400.

Sheep and lambs, which increased their numbers from 513,200 in 1945, to 518,400 in 1946, provide the one bright spot in the estimate, department officials said.

Swine totals also decreased, the 1945 figures being 1,006,600 and those of the following year 757,000. Hens and chickens declined from 17,626,900 to 17,347,400, and turkeys from 1,145,700 to 925,200; geese from 89,800 to 82,800; and ducks from 119,000 to 100,800.

...

Efficiency Winners In Poultry Contest

Winners have been announced in the Saskatchewan Approved Hatchery Association's second annual poultry production efficiency competition, which recognizes the poultry producers who do the best job of caring for and improving flocks and for outstanding achievements in poultry production. Entrants are composed of specialized poultry producers in the province, whose flocks qualify for approval under Saskatchewan and Dominion poultry improvement policies.

First prize of \$30 went to Mrs. A. Sparks of Choceland, Saskatchewan, for a Barred Rock flock. Second to tenth prizes went, in the order named, to: B. Renwick, Battrum, New Hampshire; Mrs. J. Rodger, Choceland, Barred Rock; I. M. Newdurf, Osler, New Hampshire; Mr. P. Lindquist, Waldeck, White Rock; Mrs. H. A. Myers, White Fox, White Leghorn; P. D. Schmidt, Hepburn, Light Sussex; Peter B. Fast, Langham, Light Sussex; B. M. Dyck, Mennon, New Hampshire; Mrs. J. P. Friesen, Dalmeny, Light Sussex.

...

George E. Church, Balzac, president of the United Farmers of Alberta and vice-chairman of the Alberta Federation of Agriculture, is to represent Alberta at the first annual conference of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers, to be held in Holland in May.

The organization, which represents producers of several nations, was set up at a conference in London in 1946.

BUFFALO "BOMBED" WITH BALED HAY

BUFFALO, as well as domestic livestock have been threatened with starvation during recent rough winter weather. When heavy snowstorms covered their feeding grounds and blocked truck traffic into the range of one of the last surviving buffalo herds in the Crow Indian reservation in Montana, flyers from the A.A.F. base at Great Falls saved the day. A big C-47 transport was loaded with baled hay and flown low over the feeding grounds, where the bales were pushed out of the cargo doors, bursting open as they struck ground.

DRAUGHT HORSE COUNCIL FORMED

Meeting in Toronto early in February, the Percheron, Clydesdale and Belgian Horse Breeders' Associations formed a Canadian Draught Horse Council. It will consist of the presidents, vice-presidents and secretaries of the three national breed associations. Hardy E. Salter of Calgary, secretary of the Canadian Percheron Association, was chosen as chairman. Prof. G. Toupin of Quebec, president of the Belgian Association, is vice-chairman and T. P. Devlin, Winnipeg, Clydesdale Associations secretary, is secretary of the council.

The council will work toward the betterment of the three breeds of draught horses. Better quality work horses will meet the tendency toward increased mechanization of farms, the horsemen believe.

Jack Byers of Calgary, supervisor of livestock production services, said that too many useful horses were being slaughtered at the Swift Current and Edmonton plants.

Hardy Salter told the Percheron breeders that inquiries had been received from Switzerland, Hungary and Mexico from potential purchasers of Percherons. There were almost half a million fewer horses on Canadian farms last June 30 than in 1942.

The Clydesdale breeders elected Lawrence Rye, Edmonton, president. T. P. Devlin, Winnipeg, continues as secretary-treasurer. Directors include R. A. Taylor, Regina; A. M. Brownridge, Portage la Prairie, and W. H. Hicks, Agassiz, B.C.

...

Revival of Interest In Swine Reported

Revival of interest in swine breeding was reported by directors — who were present from each province except the Maritimes — at the Canadian Swine Breeders' Association annual meeting at Toronto. Western provinces predicted light marketings of swine until November, when a sharp upswing was expected as a result of increased breedings of sows. A resolution asked the federal government to make a larger supply of protein feeds available to hog feeders.

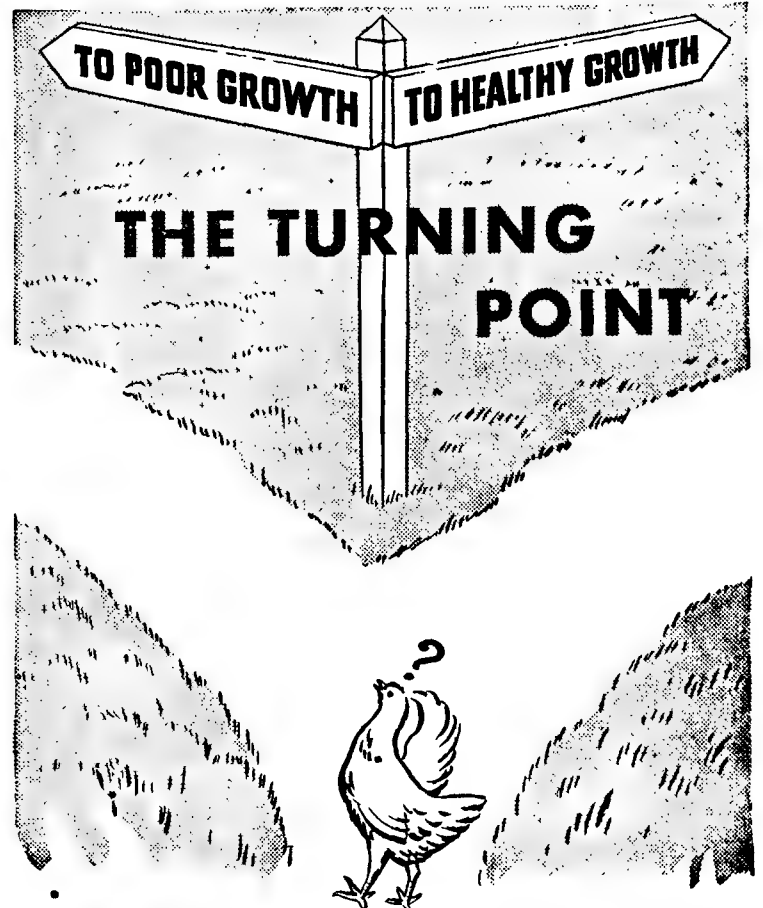
George M. Huffman, Aberdeen, Sask., is the president. Directors from Western Canada include G. R. McPhee, Chilliwack, B.C.; Frank Ash, Edmonton; F. A. McGill, Saskatoon; and Wm. Hudson, Kathryn, Alta.

...

The Canadian government announced in February that immigration laws would be broadened to allow entry of (1) a farmer with a relative willing to establish him on a farm in Canada; (2) farm laborer with assured farm employment; (3) widowed daughter or sister of a Canadian resident who will provide support; (4) mining, lumbering or logging worker with assured employment.

Farm Service Boards Attack Weeds, Erosion

Agricultural service boards, consisting of local representatives whose supervisors work in conjunction with the provincial government's district agriculturists, have been organized in many Alberta communities. Annual meetings of the boards of Starland district and Kneehill district were held recently. The supervisors reported that considerable damage is being done by wind and water erosion. The weed problem also came in for considerable attention. Local experiments directed towards solving these problems are providing valuable information. The Starland Agricultural Service Board consists of reeve Roy Waters, chairman; S. R. Hooper, secretary; A. C. B. Grenville, ratepayers' representative, and N. F. Bell, district agriculturist. Field supervisor is H. F. Irwin. The Kneehill board includes deputy reeve M. Schmaltz, chairman; A. J. Purvis, secretary; councillor F. Petersen; W. C. Crawley and Dan Reache. J. G. Umbrite is field supervisor.



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It's up to you to put your flock on the road to healthy growth.

Careful selection of breeders and Miracle Chick Starter have brought them through the first six weeks with flying colours. They're feathering out nicely... beginning to look like the kind of birds that will bring you extra profits.

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It is false economy to raise your pullets on range and grain alone. Miracle Growing Mash will keep them growing... fortify their already robust health... help them develop strong bodies and laying stamina for those extra profits from heavier egg production.

You can mature a higher percentage of your flock into profit-producing egg-layers, and do it faster, with Miracle Growing Mash. Miracle Growing Mash costs so little in comparison to the extra profits you get.

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A Full MAYTAG
SALES and SERVICE DEPOT.
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Love In Peaceful Valley

By LETA LINDSAY

JACK felt so wretched that he didn't even notice Pete came into the room. Pete stopped abruptly, inside the room, and stood still. He just stood there, staring at the apparently frozen figure whose head was propped in his hands, his elbows resting on his knees.

Something was definitely wrong. Something very out of the ordinary was wrong. Pete sensed it immediately. In the two years they had shared the room, he had never seen Jack in such a melancholy mood.

"What's wrong of pal," Pete ventured in a flimsily constructed effort at nonchalance. "You look as if you've just lost your best friend."

"I have," came Jack's heartless reply. Just those two words. That was all. He didn't even raise his head. Not even his eyes. He just continued staring vacantly into the unseen depths of the baseboard of the opposite wall.

"Wanta talk it over?" Pete asked, feigning the same air of indifference, though the concerned expression on his face belied it. One thing he had learned about Jack was that he couldn't bear pity.

Like when Jack's business went smash a few weeks ago, for instance. Jack had lost nearly everything, but he had taken the blow pretty well on the chin. He had merely given his pals to understand that he couldn't handle any sympathy, however well meant.

Pete wasn't sure that Jack heard. He didn't answer for ever so many ticks of the persistent clock on the bedside table. Finally he opened his mouth and two bleak words proceeded forth. "No thanks". Then his lips clamped together again in a tight straight line which gave a definite unspoken message that communications were now shut off.

"That girl!" Pete mumbled half under his breath. "What is that saying? 'Love flies out the window when poverty—'". He shut his mouth on the rest of the sentence. He hesitated while the minute hand of the old crack-faced time-piece moved relentlessly from one number to the next. Then, without another word, he wheeled and strode from the room.

For a full half hour Jack sat as Pete had left him. His usually erect shoulders sagged forward, his tense white face was cupped in his palms. Suddenly he sat erect, reached in an inside pocket and brought forth the cause of his misery.

He gazed with aching eyes at the blue envelope addressed neatly in a girl's writing to "Mr. Jack Grayson." Deliberately and without haste he removed the contents, a single sheet of blue note paper.

He read it again. How many times did that make? Six? Ten? He didn't know. He only knew that for each time, the agony in his soul grew more tangible, more gnawing, more unbearable.

"Dear Jack," he read. "I feel wicked writing you this way now, with the day of our wedding not a month away. But I just have to, Jack. You'll understand and I beg that you'll forgive me

and realize that I do this for your own happiness.

"It is breaking my heart, but I know that, owing to the sudden change in your financial circumstances, we could never make our marriage a happy one.

"There will be another girl some day, Jack, one who will be more of an equal to you than I am. A person in similar circumstances would be much more likely to make you happy. You must stay free, for her.

"I understand your hesitation in writing me, directly, and your wisdom in having Aunt Mary deliver the message. She didn't show me your letter. Said she felt it best to shield me from the disappointment. I wanted, really, to read it for myself, but she firmly withstood my pleas.

"And now, Jack, it is with a leaden heart that I ask you to forget me, forget our love, our plans, our day dreams.

"(signed) Always your friend,
"Jean."

"Like a deceitful life," he told himself grimly. "Beautiful outwardly, but inside, teeming and seething with selfishness and greed."

At this crucial moment Pete bolted in. "You know," he blurted, "that new boss of yours is one regular fellow. I just been up to see him. Told him you had some essential business to see to in your home town and needed a day off. Got it right away. I tell you, old Simonson's not a bad sort at all.

BEFORE Jack could collect his thoughts, which his pal's sudden statement had sent flying and smashing like a basket of berries, Pete thrust his hand into his pocket and took out something which he unceremoniously pushed into Jack's hand.

Jack stared at it stupidly. It was a round trip ticket to his old home town, Peaceful Valley, where Jean lived. It wasn't home now, really, because his folks had moved away and he hadn't been there other than for visits, for several years, but it still was his home-town in his thoughts and conversations.

"But you don't understand, Pete", at last he had found his voice. "You don't understand at all. She's quit. Don't you see? Left me flat, just like that, and our wedding day not a month away. Nice enough, sure. Let on it was for my own good. But she couldn't bring herself down to my new financial level. But can you blame her? I ask you, can you blame her? What girl wants a no-account for a husband. A fellow who can't hold onto his money, let's a slump rocket his business and send him into ruin. Who wants him, I say?"

Pete finished reading the letter that

Jack handed him at the beginning of the desperate outburst. "Why, she does, Jack. Can't you see she does? Can't you read between the lines?"

"It's no use, Pete, it's no use."

"You bet it is, and I'm not standing here watching your happiness slip through your fingers like quick-silver without doing something about it." Pete was almost commanding. "Now look, Jack, you've just three-quarters of an hour to catch that train. I'm going to phone Jean to meet it."

Without a backward glance Pete left the room, and Jack found himself electrified into action. He was grabbing a white shirt from the drawer, reaching for his good suit, picking a tie from the rack. "Certainly I must be crazy," he thought as he dashed madly about. "I've got no idea why I'm doing all this but I seem to be doing it nevertheless." He found himself undergoing an indefinable excitement. He was going to see Jean again, after all.

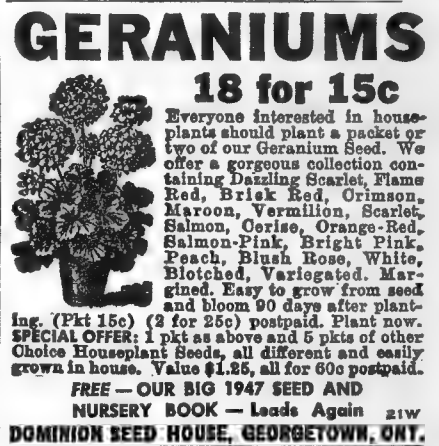
(Continued on page 39)



**Hair
OFF Face**
Lips...Arms...Legs

Now Happy! I had ugly superfluous hair... was unloved... discouraged. Tried many things... even razors. Then I developed an inexpensive method that brought results which proved satisfactory. It has helped thousands win beauty, love, happiness. My FREE book about Superfluous Hair explains method, proves success. Mailed in plain envelope. Also TRIAL OFFER. Write Mme. Annette Lanzette, 93-95 Church St., Depr. C-90, Toronto, Ontario.

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Splendid Cough Relief, Mixed In Your Kitchen

Saves Big Dollars. No Cooking.

Yes ma'am, right in your own kitchen, you can easily mix a cough syrup that can be depended upon for quick results, and gives you about four times as much for your money. And it's no trouble—it's so easily prepared.

You'll need a syrup. Make it by stirring 2 cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. No cooking needed. Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup.

Now get 2½ ounces of Pinex from any druggist, and pour it into a 16 oz. bottle. Fill up with your syrup. There you have 16 ounces of splendid medicine for coughs due to colds. It lasts a family a long time, and tastes fine—children love it.

You'll say it's your favorite cough treatment. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and helps clear the air passages. Eases the soreness, and lets you rest at night.

Pinex is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, well known for quick action on throat and bronchial irritations. Just try it, and if not pleased, your money will be refunded.

Alberta to Feature Distinctive Meat Dish As Special Attraction for Tourists

ALMOST everyone has heard about the Scottish visitor to Canada who continually compared this country with Scotland—always unfavorably. His irate host finally asked him why he didn't spend his vacation in Scotland instead of Canada, then, if he liked it so well. "I'm saving Scotland," was his reply.

So, it appears, have many canny Alberta housewives been saving choice recipes entirely for their own families or friends. And in doing so they have unwittingly been keeping Alberta from collecting millions of additional tourist dollars which might be lured here by the attraction of novel food.

The Alberta government is trying to uncover some prize-winning meat recipes by offering \$500 and a gold medal for the best and most distinctive Alberta dish, a silver medal and \$200 for the second best, a bronze medal and \$100 for the third best, and \$10 each for the 12 next best recipes.

These dishes will be featured on hotel and restaurant menus.

The dish which will make Alberta famous may be gracing some farm table tonight. The food which today woos the compliments of some lucky family, tomorrow may gladden the palate of a foreign visitor or bring an Albertan more appetite for his "cafe dollar".

Then Scotland can keep its oatmeal, Boston can keep its baked beans, Italy its spaghetti and Mexico its chili con carne. Alberta, too, will have a celebrated distinctive dish.

□ □ □

The DISHPAN PHILOSOPHER

ALTHOUGH, as you may well believe, March still has tantrums up its sleeve, there's many a sign that Spring is near with all its customary cheer. As stronger sunshine melts the snow and starts the little creeks to flow, we get our window-boxes out and set our little seeds to sprout. The cows are freshening, one by one, which makes more chores that must be done. The little calves, with blat and bleat, remind us that they have to eat, and milk's to carry to the pen, that's full of little pigs again. While baby chicks will soon arrive and must get lots of care to thrive.

This surge of new young life demands the help of every pair of hands. So farm-women—children, too!—share everything that is to do. The farmer would without their aid be somewhat helpless I'm afraid.

Aunt Sal Suggests

*Though boisterous winds and stinging sleet,
Are blowing round your door,
I'm sure you'll find these handy hints,
Will help you more and more.*

If the job of concocting a good midtime meal on washday really gets you down, why not make preparations the night before? There is no law against baking a couple of pies in the evening or even starting a roast a-sizzling in the oven. And think of the joyous surprise your family will receive if they've been accustomed to drab "washday meals".

For those who still do their laundry the "rub-a-dub-dub" way, I do hope you've invested in a stiff brush. It's a great saving on the clothes, knuckles and soap, too!

All modern day mothers lavishly spoon out cod liver oil to their young offspring, but how about when the spoon misses the mouth and makes nasty daubs on the clothing? It's an aggravating stain to get out but coal oil is a friend in need in this instance. Just rub it on the spot. Let stand for a few hours then wash with soapy warm water.

Where husband and wife hang their clothes in the same cupboard or two sisters share storage space, it is a good idea to divide the closet by a partition made of plywood. This does away with family friction and clothing chaos.

And speaking of clothes closets have you ever tried to cedarize yours? It really isn't such a gigantic task. First clean it thoroughly and of course empty all contents. If the door does not fit snugly then tack felt strips around it. Then paint walls, woodwork and floor with cedar oil. Take care to brush the oil into every crack and crevice.

If you are a rank beginner at the home painting art likely you have not tumbled onto this pointer . . . it is a trick to prevent the hinges and door knobs from getting daubed. Rub vaseline on them before you start the painting job. Misplaced paint splatters can easily be rubbed off afterwards.

So many housewives have the idea that only those from Merrie England can make that fine accompanying dish for roast beef . . . and that is Yorkshire pudding. We thought that, too, after the first sorry attempts we made. Recently a friend gave us a recipe that really turned out more than "just edible" . . . Here it is below:

INDIVIDUAL YORKSHIRE PUDDINGS

Sift 1 cup all-purpose flour with ½ tsp. salt. Beat 2 eggs light. Combine with one cup sweet milk. Stir into dry mixture. Beat very hard until smooth. Preheat muffin tins with one tbsp. beef dripping in each. Divide the batter, filling each cup about half full. Bake in hot oven 450 F. for 15 minutes then lower heat to 350 for 10 minutes more. Note: Your success with this depends on the heating and correct temperature of oven.

REX does the trick on Baking Day!



Rex yeast saves time! No more setting bread and rolls the night before . . . with Rex they're ready in a few hours. Rex yeast saves money! Because Rex is the dry yeast that keeps fresh for weeks. Women all across Canada count on Rex Yeast to help them turn out crusty, delicious, wonderful-looking bread in half the time.

Write to Lallemand's 124 King St. Winnipeg for free sample of Rex yeast and recipe folder.

LALLEMAND'S REX
Quick-Rising Dry Yeast—at your grocer's

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP

QUICKLY... EASILY!

SOAP MAKING...

Time... 20 MINUTES

Ingredients: 1 TIN GILLETT'S LYE

AND YOUR USED KITCHEN FATS

Result... TWO MONTHS' SUPPLY OF GRAND HOUSEHOLD SOAP



Just twenty minutes! That's how quickly you can make a two months' supply of wonderful household soap with your used cooking grease and a tin of Gillett's Lye. You'll have 9 to 15 pounds of splendid soap for dishes, laundry, and other tasks—at less than 1¢ a bar! You save yourself money and beat the soap shortage besides.

You'll find Gillett's an all-around work and money saver. It clears clogged drains in a hurry, lifts grease and "cooked-on" food off your pans. Even makes the outhouse-cleaning job

quick and easy—half a can once a week destroys contents and odor completely. Gillett's is a powerful worker in the barn and milkhouse too. One tin makes 10 gallons of top-grade deodorizing solution*—effective as a spray and general cleanser. Get a couple of tins of Gillett's Lye today!

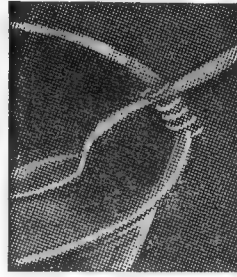
*Never dissolve lye in hot water. The action of lye itself heats water.

Learn all the ways Gillett's can save you hard work, time, and money. Handy tips on how to make soap, clear clogged drains, care for dairy equipment, clean the outhouse—how to lighten all kinds of chores with Gillett's Lye. Send to Standard Brands Ltd., Fraser Ave. & Liberty St., Toronto, Ont., for your copy—it's FREE!

FREE BOOKLET!

Household Hints

By Courtesy of The Popular Mechanics Magazine



COIL SPRING HOLDS SPOON ON PAN

YOU can overcome the annoyance of having a spoon slip from the edge of a pan by the use of a short length of coil spring. The spring is slipped over the edge of the pan and then the handle of the spoon is inserted between the coils. This will keep the spoon, or other cooking instrument, at a reasonable temperature.

★ ★

CLOTH PAD FOR DINING-ROOM TABLE

TO protect the finish of your dining-room table from hot dishes and spilled liquids, a pad may be made from silence cloth or stitched padding. Cut the cloth to fit the table and bind with bias tape to prevent ravelling. Then, as further protection, cover the pad with oilcloth. Pads can be cut to fit the extra leaves of your table and attached to the larger pad with cellulose or adhesive tape, which is removed easily.

★ ★

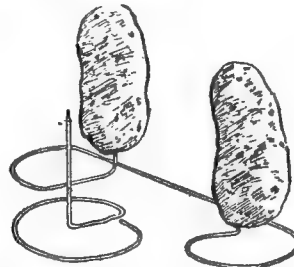
LIPSTICK TISSUE HOLDER



CONVENIENT holders for lipstick tissue are made by trimming sheets to fit an empty paper-match book and stitching them in. Initials will add a personal touch.

★ ★

HANDY HOLDERS

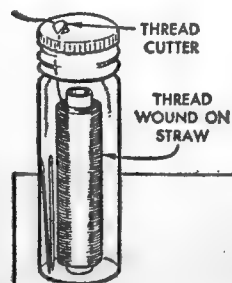


HOLDERS made of wire are handy when baking potatoes. Heavy wire is used and sharp points are filed on the ends to penetrate the potatoes more easily.

★ ★

WHEN ROLLING DOUGH

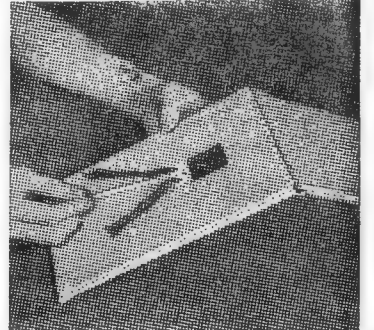
PASTRY dough can be rolled easily by placing a sheet of waxed paper on the board and another piece on top of the dough. When rolling, additional flour is not required as the pastry will not stick and the board remains clean.



HOLDER FOR THREAD AND NEEDLE

IF you have an empty glass dental-floss container, it will serve as a holder for thread and needles and take little space in your purse. Thread is wound on a short length of drinking straw, and it and the needles then are slipped into the container. One end of the thread projects through the hole in the lid which functions as a thread cutter.

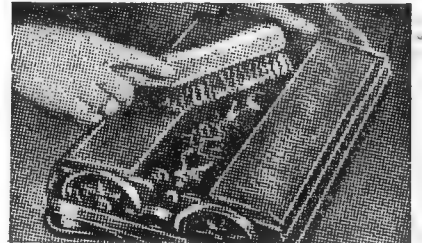
FOR YOUR EMBROIDERY FLOSS



KEEP embroidery floss between notebook pages. Glue edges together, bring ends through top sheet. Put identifying label on same page.

★ ★

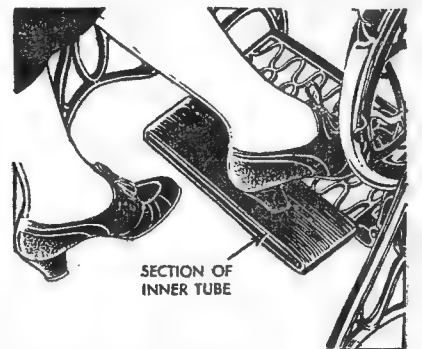
CLEANING CARPET SWEEPERS



USE a steel brush to clean threads, string, etc., from a carpet sweeper or vacuum cleaner. When cleaning the brush, pricked fingers can be avoided by applying a lighted match to the wire bristles only.

★ ★

PADDED SEWING-MACHINE TREADLE PROTECTS SHOE



THE openwork design of the treadle on some sewing machines is an annoyance because the sewer's heel slips through the open spaces. To prevent this, one housewife slipped a section of inner tube over that part of the treadle where the heel rests.

★ ★

Dressmaking at Home

BEFORE cutting your garment, pin together all the paper-pattern parts to make a paper copy of the garment. Then try it on in front of a mirror to see what alterations should be made. This assures better fit in the finished garment, and it saves time and fabric.

A good workman has good tools. In cutting your garment, use sharp shears and cut with long, even strokes. You may cut with pinking shears if you wish; it saves pinking the seams later.

Beware of cutting notches too deep, for then you must make deeper seams. Try cutting notches the other way, that is to point beyond edge of seam.

Simplify the assembling of your garment by using different-colored threads for markings. One color for darts, another for gathers, and still another for "grain of the goods" will prevent confusion over the many identifying perforations found on any pattern.

To "press as you go" is one secret of sewing success. This is an old rule that can't be overstressed. Use tissue paper or a pressing cloth to avoid scorching. Cheesecloth makes a good pressing cloth, as it dries quickly and is easy to handle.

Handmade tucks can be given a professional look if you use a gauge. If you haven't a metal one—they can be bought quite inexpensively—make one of cardboard. To make a gauge, take a 22-inch strip of cardboard, cut two notches in it, one marking the depth of the tuck, the other the space between the crease edge of one tuck and the sewing line of the next. With this gauge, you can make tucks accurately.

You need not be a wizard to make a corded frog to adorn your latest creation. It's fun, too. This is the way it's done: Draw the design for the frog on heavy wrapping paper. Then, with a cable cord covered with a bias casing made of your fabric, shape the frog, and pin or baste it to the wrapping-paper design, with seams of the cording toward you. Fasten the cording securely at each crossing. Remove the frog from the paper, and sew in position on the garment.

Sailor knots tied to cord make unique frog decorations. See your nearest sailor for some help on knot tying.

To insure good fit, shoulder pads should be pinned in place while the garment is fitted and before it is stitched.

Have you tried snapping shoulder pads into your finished garments instead of sewing them? Two or three snap fasteners for each shoulder pad make removing or replacing them very easy.

IF you are sewing all by your lonesome and must hang your hem by yourself, try this: Place the dress you're making on a clothes hanger. Directly over it hang one of your old dresses whose length is just right. Then simply put pins in your unfinished garment along the line for turning the hem. Take the dress from the hanger, and as you turn up the hem, baste along the fold line. Here again you can use a cardboard gauge like the one mentioned above. Cut your cardboard the width of the narrowest part of the untrimmed hem. Slide the gauge along the hem. Mark hem width with chalk, and cut along the chalk line to even the hem. Finish hem according to

the kind of material you are using.

Maybe you've had trouble with a zipper put in improperly. Fraying threads get caught in the zipper teeth, and before you know it, your zipper won't move. Here's what to do: First, carefully free the zipper. Then, working on the wrong side of your dress, trim the frayed threads and stitch together the trimmed edge of the cloth and the free edge of the zipper tape. This will help prevent future difficulties. Try it.

Buttons that cannot be laundered or dry-cleaned successfully must be removed before each washing or cleaning, as you know. To save the trouble of sewing on buttons again and again, use shank buttons, which can be pinned on with tiny safety pins.

The time put into home sewing merits the use of fabrics worthy of the home sewer's efforts. Selecting well-known brand names in fabrics that you've found satisfying is one guide to good quality and helps prevent disappointments in home sewing.—Selected.

□ □ □

PEACEFUL VALLEY

(Continued from page 36)

He was almost ready when Pete returned to say that Jean would be at the station to meet him. "And she sounded pretty happy too, I'll tell you," he added.

It was a three-hour trip. The train whistled and jolted as it chugged forward, and Jack suddenly began to realize as the train picked up speed, that he had no excuse whatever for going to see Jean when she didn't want him to come. Her letter had told him to forget, and here he was racing toward her as quickly as this stubborn small-paced train would take him. At times he felt the train was dashing forward with incredible speed to dash him on the rocks of remorse. At other times he felt like a heart-stricken survivor in a desert reaching wildly toward a mirage which his ten-ton feet could never hope to reach in time.

In desperation Jack tried to sort his jumbled thoughts. He saw Jean alternately as the sweet girl he had always known, and as the writer of his recent letter. The more he tried to reason, the more bewildered did he become.

His thoughts were still unsorted when the train man called out the next station. Jack's mind came to order abruptly as does a school-room of chattering children when the teacher enters. Jack picked up his hat as the lumbering locomotive puffed into Peaceful Valley, and braked the train to a screeching stop.

IN a moment he was beside her. He was surprised that she looked as sweet as ever. "Hello, Jack", she greeted him as casually as possible, "I thought you'd never care about Peaceful Valley any more, now that you're such a big shot."

"Such a what?" he asked in confusion.

"Such an important man," Jean stated. "Aunt Mary told me about your wonderful success and how wealthy you had become. That's why I had to write you the letter that would set you free. Don't you see? Aunt Mary said you would want it that way and I... I..." she broke off, her lips quivering.

"She told you that, did she?" Jack swallowed hard, "And what I really told her was that I had lost every-

thing, all except a humble living, and that you were to feel free—"

"Oh, Jack! Then you still love me? Oh, Jack, I'm so happy!"

"Why, little one," he said tenderly, "all the money in the world couldn't have changed my love for you."

"Nor does the lack of it interfere with love for you Jack", she answered in the same tone. Then, raising her eyes to meet his she continued, "Remember the little poem Mother composed for my album? I think it fits in now.

"Money may vanish, but do not fear
If you have love beside you
True love will stand forever near

Whatever may betide you."

And then, suddenly, Jack felt quite sure that he was the happiest man in all the world, as he stood with his Love in Peaceful Valley.

LAUNDERING COTTONS

Wash cottons before they are too dirty, is the advice given by laundry experts. Cottons are not difficult to keep clean, but they should be laundered carefully to keep them from fading.

Harsh soap, hard rubbing and exposure to full sunlight will affect even the best dyes, the experts say. To avoid the necessity of severe treatment in the laundry, all cotton clothes and particularly shirts, should be washed as soon as they begin to look soiled.

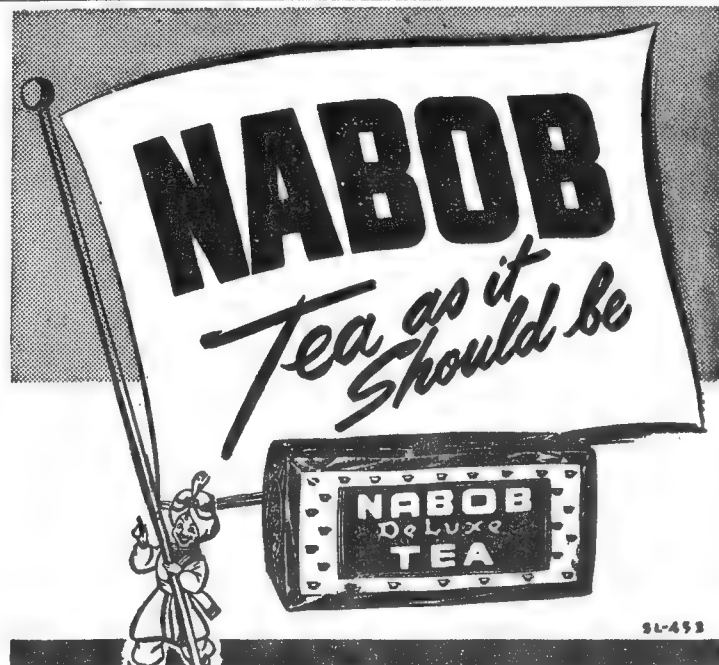
Frequent tubbings are necessary in hot weather, to remove all perspiration, even if the clothes do not look dirty, for perspiration weakens the fabric and fades the colors.

MISERIES OF Baby's Cold Relieved As He Sleeps



NOW... here's a reliable home-proved medication that works 2 ways at once to relieve distress of child's cold—even while he sleeps. Just rub throat, chest and back with Vicks VapoRub at bedtime. And instantly VapoRub goes to work to relieve coughing spasms, ease muscular soreness or tightness, and invite restful, comforting sleep. Often by morning, most of the misery is gone. For baby's sake try Vicks VapoRub tonight. It must be good, because when colds strike, most mothers use Vicks VapoRub.

COUGHING SPASMS—To relieve distress, melt a spoonful of VapoRub in a bowl of boiling water. Inhale the steaming, medicated vapors. Feel relief come right with the first breath!



GIRLS! WOMEN! TRY THIS IF YOU'RE NERVOUS

On 'CERTAIN DAYS'
of The Month!

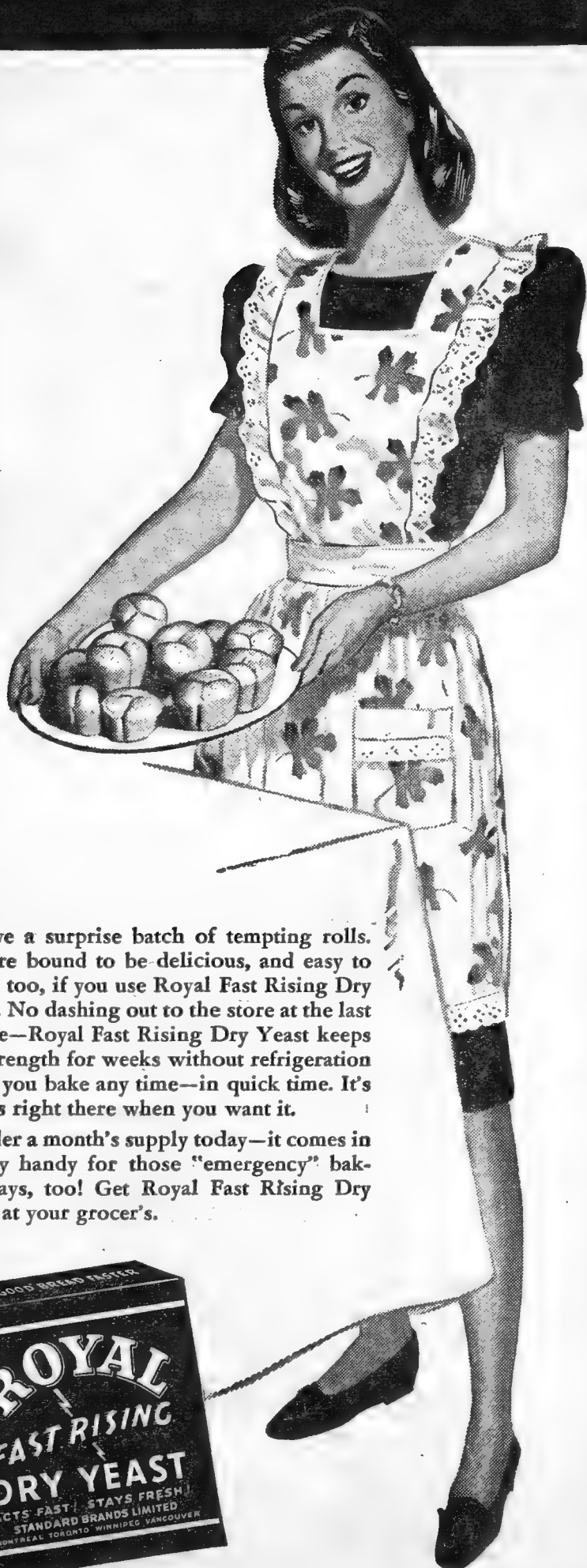
Do female functional monthly disturbances make you feel nervous, fidgety, cranky, so tired and "dragged out"—at such times? Then try Lydia E. Pinkham's

Vegetable Compound to relieve such symptoms. This fine medicine is very effective for this purpose!

For over 70 years thousands of girls and women have reported benefit. Just see if you, too, don't report excellent results! Worth trying.

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Country Diary

ALBERTA winter has been freakish. There have been record snowfalls in some parts that blocked the roads and piled up huge drifts, making travel impossible. Then chinooks would blow with unusual frequency in our direction, then another heavy fall of snow with piercing icy winds—all contributing to our unpredictable climate. Unpredictable that is, to all but the nation's meteorologists, who with their modern and complex appliances, study the science of weather predicting. The lion, the mad hare, the lamb, the tragic Ides (though, of course, they belong to the calendar rather than the weather) were what we used to go on when discussing the weather ahead, and though they are merely bits of folk-lore, it is surprising how well they fit into the scheme of March weather today, and have done so for a great many years.

By tradition, March is the miserable month of the year, to be dreaded and said Goodbye to with relief, as we look forward to the gentler month of April when Nature shows her softer side. The optimists, who are mostly realists, depend on visible signs, and look at the ever changing outlines of the clouds driven along the cobalt sky by the March wind like pageantry in shades of gray; they watch for the sombre flapping wings of the first crow with his croaking notes, and listen for the friendly chirp of the early robin; and think after all its not so long now to Easter — and Spring.

At least one tangible sign of Spring is a new arrival in the warm, dusky, steamy barn — our first calf, ungainly and knobby, but so lovable. He lies warm and secure with his soft-eyed mother, Amber, on their bed of clean rustling straw. Inquisitive and enquiring as are all these delightful young things, he leaves his warm bed to see for himself, and while the door was left open wobbled out into the frozen, lumpy barn-yard gazing into the bright new world with wonder till Rover's admonitory bark turned him suddenly around in a dash for the open space through which he had come and straight and unerringly he found that dear place where he nuzzled in the softness of safety, and loudly sucked the warm sweet milk always there to satisfy his hunger. But, alas, little one, this blessed comfort will one day be taken away and in its place a soul-less pall of harsh metal holding a flat-tasting, unfamiliar meal.

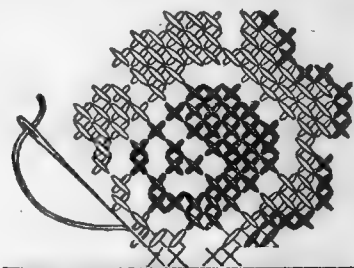
As for other signs of Spring my commonsense forbids me to explore for pussy-willows or shoots of green grass; but I do know that though frost six feet deep may have sealed the surface, below our Mother Earth is gathering those reserves from which, soon now, the new Spring will burst in all its age-old glory. The giant roots of the poplar, the frail roots of the grass and crocus, even the insects that service the soil are nursed in a steady, patient lap.

These are good thoughts to remember when we hear the daily news of tragedies and conflicts at home and abroad, for we are apt to doubt that there is any peace in the world and speak scoffingly of irony and disillusion.

□ □ □

Chipped or cracked dishes or those with the glaze off are not sanitary, however they are washed. Wash and handle with care to prevent such damage.

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Pattern 890 has transfer of a 6½" x 21; two 6½" x 13½, eight 2¼-inch motifs; crochet directions.

Send TWENTY CENTS in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this pattern to Farm and Ranch Review, Needlecraft Dept., Calgary, Alberta. Print plainly PATTERN NUMBER, your NAME and ADDRESS.

□ □ □

WASHING SMALL RUGS

The small, light colored, cloth rugs that are so popular nowadays must be washed frequently to keep them bright and attractive.

Vacuum or shake the rug vigorously before washing to remove surface dust. After soaking 10 to 15 minutes in lukewarm suds to loosen the soil, run in the washer for four to six minutes. Wash one rug at a time, unless rugs are the same color, and small enough not to overcrowd the machine. If necessary, use a second suds for extra dirty rugs. Rinse once in warm water, and twice in lukewarm.

Follow the same rules for washing by hand, but save your hands by using a rubber plunger instead of scrubbing.

Squeeze out the excess moisture from the rug, and if the surface is napped, give it a good shaking. For drying, place on parallel clothes lines so the circulating air can speed the process.

for a Joyous... : Easter-tide :

By ANN BARRETT

EASTER, synonymous with the return of Spring, brings many joys, and next to Christmas, may be considered as the most important Feast Day of the Christian calendar. It marks the end of the restraint throughout the Lenten season, and we try to plan ahead interesting menus appropriate for Easter Day.

Traditional is the Baked Ham, heavily scored and stuck full of whole cloves and accompanied by slices of baked pineapple or apricots. But equally as popular for Easter dinner is a roast of Lamb with Mint Sauce, and garnished with baked pear-halves.

To give the "good-morning" platter of bacon and eggs a



flavorsome touch for breakfast, try a combination of French toast topped with slices of pineapple - dipped in brown sugar and sauted, with crisped bacon strips.

Breakfast on Good Friday would not be complete if we did not

have "One a Penny, Two a Penny — Hot Cross Buns." Some tell us the sign of the Cross on the buns proclaims them as Christian cakes, while others claim that the ancient housewife originally put the sign there to prevent the evil spirit from interfering with her good baking.

Other popular symbols associated with the Easter festival, are chocolate rabbits, hens, downy chicks, and of course, Easter eggs, both dyed, and the candy variety. And now following are a few special recipes with the "Best of Wishes For a Happy Easter!"

Hot Cross Buns

1 cup scalded milk, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar, 2 tablespoons butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, 1 yeast cake dissolved in $\frac{1}{4}$ lukewarm water, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon cinnamon, 3 cups bread flour, 1 egg, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup raisins seeded and quartered, and if desired, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup chopped candied orange peel may be added.

Crumble the yeast in water and set aside until dissolved and bubbling. Scald the milk and add the sugar, butter, and sifted flour, stirring well. Add the slightly beaten egg and the washed and dried cut raisins. When thoroughly mixed, cover, and set in a warm place to rise until doubled in bulk. It is preferable overnight, and in the morning knead lightly and shape into large biscuits; place on a greased baking sheet, an inch apart. Make a deep cross in the centre of each, and brush over with a mixture of egg yolk and milk. Bake in a moderately hot oven (400 degrees F.) about 20 minutes. While still warm, glaze slightly with remaining egg-white beaten with confectioner's sugar. If preferred, the cross may be put on after the buns are baked, with confectioner's sugar mixed to a stiff consistency with sugar.

Easter Salad

Hard-boiled eggs (one to each person), remove shells, then arrange the slices in a vegetable mixture in the salad bowl... such as shredded raw cabbage with head-lettuce seasoned with French Dressing. Serve with mayonnaise dressing tinted pastel green with vegetable coloring.

Easter Cookies

4 cups sifted flour, 1 cup sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon cinnamon, 1 cup butter, and 2 eggs well beaten.

Mix and sift together flour, sugar and cinnamon. Cut in half the butter. Melt remaining butter and add to the well beaten eggs. Add to the flour mixture and beat until smooth. Chill, then roll out quite thin on a floured board. Cut with chicken and bunny-shaped cookie cutters. Place on greased cookie sheets and bake in hot oven (425 degrees F.) for 10 minutes or until done. Cool, and frost with colored confectioner's sugar icing.

Meringue Nests

6 egg-whites, $\frac{3}{4}$ teaspoon salt, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups fine granulated sugar, and $\frac{3}{4}$ teaspoon vanilla.

Beat egg-whites until frothy; sprinkle salt over top and beat until stiff: gradually beat in a half of sugar, adding 2 tablespoons at a time, add flavoring; then fold in remaining sugar. Cover bottoms of medium-sized muffin pans with unglazed paper; do not grease. Pack with meringue, cutting with knife to remove air pockets. Bake for 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Remove while warm and scoop out soft centre from underside, then cool. Fill with lemon filling.

Lemon Filling

$\frac{3}{4}$ cup sugar, 2 tablespoons cornstarch, dash of salt, 1 egg yolk, slightly beaten, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup water, 3 tablespoons lemon juice, 1 teaspoon grated lemon rind, and 1 tablespoon butter.

Combine sugar, cornstarch and salt in top part of double boiler; stir in egg yolk, water and lemon juice and cook over boiling water for 5 minutes, stirring constantly. Cook for 10 minutes longer, or until mixture is thick, stirring occasionally. Remove and add grated lemon rind and butter. Cool.

Daffodil Cake

(6 egg-whites and 3 egg yolks)

$\frac{3}{4}$ cup sifted cake flour, 1 cup sifted sugar, $\frac{3}{4}$ cup egg whites, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt, $\frac{3}{4}$ teaspoon cream of tartar, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon vanilla, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon orange extract, 3 egg yolks, beaten until thick and lemon-colored.

Sift flour once, measure, add $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar, and sift together 4 times. Beat egg-whites and salt with rotary egg beater or flat wire whisk. When foamy, add cream of tartar, and continue beating until eggs are stiff enough to hold up in peaks, but not dry. Add remaining $\frac{3}{4}$ cup sugar, 2 tablespoons at a time, beating with rotary egg beater after each addition until sugar is blended. Sift a small amount of flour over mixture and fold in lightly, repeat until all is used. Divide batter in two parts. To one, fold in vanilla. To other, fold in orange extract and egg yolks beaten with $1\frac{1}{2}$ additional tablespoons sugar. Put mixtures by tablespoons into ungreased angel food pan, altern-

(Continued on page 42)

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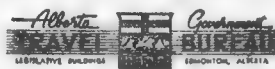
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MADE IN CANADA

How To Fillet A Fish

By EFFIE BUTLER

WHEN I told my neighbor, Mrs. Gregory, about buying some of those good looking fish that are frequently offered during the winter months "in the round" she said, "Oh! I didn't buy any. I think it's very unsafe to serve them to the children with all those bones in them!"

Fish "in the round", as it is termed in the fish market, is not filleted. But fish that is purchased as whole fish has some advantages. First it is not priced as high as fillets per pound. A further economy is provided if the trimmings are used to make a good stock for fish sauce or soup . . . an important consideration in these days of mounting food costs.

Filleting, which is merely removing the flesh from the bones, is not a difficult process to master. Like many tasks which appear complex to the novice, it is 10 per cent following a few rules and 90 per cent practise. It is really very important to get this practice with the proper equipment which consists of a firm, flat working surface, a smooth place to place the fish and a sharp knife. By sharp I mean really sharp and not one dulled by constant kitchen duty. I like one with a slender blade at least six inches long.

Cover your work table with a few layers of newspaper to protect it from scales and fishy smears. Now place the fish on the table. If you are right-handed, lay the fish down with its head to your left hand and the back of the fish towards you.

1. Now hold the fish firmly by the head with your left hand. Cut deeply across the fish just below the gills and the fin nearest to the head, inserting the blade of the knife just far enough to touch the backbone.

2. When the knife blade hits the backbone, turn it at slightly more than a right angle and begin cutting towards the tail of the fish. Keep the knife pressed against the backbone and cut through the ribs as well as the stomach of the fish. Your left hand will be following keeping the fish firm on the table. Continue to cut almost the entire length of the fish, but do not sever the skin and flesh at the tail end.

3. Now turn this severed side of the fish over, skin down, on a clean solid surface.

4. Grasp the tail end of the fish firmly in your left hand. Insert the knife between the skin and flesh at the tail end of the severed fillet. Now with a gentle but firm sawing motion slide your knife between the skin and the flesh the entire length of the fillet. This may sound impossible but if your fish is fresh and firm you will be surprised how easily this is accomplished.

5. Turn the fish over. Repeat these first four steps on the other side of the fish and you will have two fillets free from skin, scales, and backbone, with only the rib bones adhering.

6. With the palm of your hand placed over the rib bones . . . this will keep the fillet from sliding around . . . proceed to remove the rib bones by gently working your sharp knife under the ribs and slicing them off. Keep your knife as close to the ribs as you can manage so as to leave as much firm flesh on the fillet as possible.

If you wish to clean any scales or blood from the fillets wipe them with a clean cloth wrung out of cold,

salted water. Never dip fillets in water to wash them or leave them soaking in cold water. The juices which impairs the delicate flavor in the fish are soluble and will be soon lost in the water.

Don't be afraid to attempt filleting your fish. With practise you will become very adept at this tricky sounding job. You will be proud of your dinner of fish fillets and your family will no longer complain of fish because of the bones.

Joyous Easter-tide

(Continued from page 41)

ating yellow and white. (Pan should be only half full.) Bake in slow oven (325° F.) one hour, or until done. Remove from oven and invert pan one hour, or until cake is cold.

Fluffy Lemon Pie

4 eggs, separated, 1 cup sugar, 1 tablespoon cornstarch, 1/8 teaspoon salt, 1 tablespoon water, 2 teaspoons grated lemon rind, 5 tablespoons lemon juice and 1 baked (9-inch) pastry shell.

Combine slightly beaten egg yolks, 1/2 cup sugar, cornstarch, salt, water, lemon rind and juice; cook over boiling water 15 minutes, stirring constantly until thick. Fold into meringue made by gradually beating remaining 1/2 cup sugar into stiffly beaten egg-whites. Turn into baked pastry shell and bake in moderate oven (350° F.) about 15 minutes, or until delicately browned. This quantity is for one open-faced pie.

Old-Fashioned Jelly Roll

3/4 cup sifted cake flour, 3/4 teaspoon baking powder, 1/4 teaspoon salt, 4 eggs, unbeaten; 3/4 cup sifted sugar 1 teaspoon vanilla. 1/3 cup powdered sugar, 1/2 teaspoon vanilla, 1 cup cream, whipped, 2 1/2 cups strawberry jam, or any other fruit flavor.

Sift flour once; measure, combine baking powder, salt and eggs in bowl. Place over smaller bowl of hot water and beat with rotary egg beater, adding sugar gradually until mixture becomes thick and light-colored. Remove bowl from over hot water, fold in flour and vanilla. Turn into 15 x 10-inch pan which has been greased, lined with paper to within 1/2 inch of edge, and again greased. Bake in hot oven (400° F.) 12 minutes. Quickly cut off crisp edges of cake. Turn out on damp cloth to cool. When cake is cold spread with whipped cream, then with jam and roll the jelly roll. Sprinkle lightly with powdered sugar.

Baked Ham With Apple Rings

For the first course Baked Ham with Apple Rings is a First, and we are sure you will agree that no better fruit accompaniment than the world's best apples will be appropriate for the world's best Ham.

Take a 2-inch slice of Ham, 8 whole cloves, thick cored unpeeled apple slices, brown sugar and 2/3 cup water.

Wipe the ham slice with a damp cloth and score edge deeply with a sharp knife. Place in greased baking dish and stick cloves in the fat edge of ham. Cover and surround with apple rings which have been coated with brown sugar. Add water. Bake in slow oven (325° F.) until apples and ham are tender (allow about 25 to 30 minutes per pound, for the ham). Transfer to heated platter and garnish with colorful tart jelly and cress or parsley. Sliced pineapple may be used instead of apples, if preferable.

The outer leaves of cabbage and lettuce, when cut up fine make a valuable addition to salads

SELECTED RECIPES

WITH the Lenten Season here many homemakers all across Canada are wishing for new ideas for meatless dishes. This brings up the subject of pancakes and waffles as main dishes, thus adding variety to the fish, egg, cheese, cereal or vegetable dishes usually on the menus for meatless days. A great number of people are not familiar with the fact that pancakes, even the sweet ones, are often served as a main dish after a bowl of soup. In that case they play a double role, that of main dish and dessert rolled into one.

There are probably as many kinds of pancakes as there are nationalities. Here in Canada French and English do their pancakes differently. French pancakes made with white flour are thin, lacy, crisp and sweet while the English are thicker, fluffy and unsweetened. French Canadians have also another variety of pancakes made with buckwheat flour and called "Gallettes de Sarrasin." This pancake or galette is also thin but is unsweetened and not as crisp as the first kind. The galette has one great advantage over the other in that it requires no fat for cooking since it is not really fried like ordinary pancakes but cooked until dry in a hot heavy pan.

Buckwheat pancakes or gallettes are browned only on one side. When the top surface is dry they are lifted from the pan, lightly spread with butter, rolled and served hot. Each person dips his galette in either molasses, maple or corn syrup. Many people like some brown sugar spread on the galette before it is rolled thus eliminating the dipping in syrup. Buckwheat pancakes, by the way, are usually eaten in the fingers.

BUCKWHEAT PANCAKES OR GAULETTES

- 2 cups buckwheat flour
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon baking soda
- 2 cups cold water

Mix together buckwheat flour, salt and baking soda. Gradually add cold water and heat until smooth. Heat heavy frying pan, and drop a large spoonful of pancake mixture in pan, spreading the mixture with the spoon to make a pancake of about 4" by 6". Cook until all traces of whitish uncooked batter have disappeared. Lift from pan, spread with butter, roll and dip in molasses. Six servings, allowing 3 to 4 pancakes per person.

PANCAKES (FRENCH STYLE)

- 2 eggs
- 2 cups all-purpose flour
- 1 teaspoon baking powder
- Dash of salt
- 1½ cups milk
- 1½ cups water
- Fat for frying

Beat eggs well. Mix and sift flour, baking powder and salt and add alternately with milk and water to the eggs. Beat until smooth. Heat heavy frying pan, add a little fat and pour in about 3 tablespoonsful of the pancake mixture. Tilt the frying pan quickly from side to side to spread the mixture so that it almost covers the pan and makes the pancake very thin and lacy. When under side is golden brown and edges crisp, turn pancake and brown other side. Six servings, allowing 3 to 4 pancakes, 6" in diameter, per person.

NOTE:—These pancakes should be very thin, crisp and irregular in

shape. Serve them flat or rolled with maple syrup, molasses or corn syrup.

TURNIP PANCAKES

- 1 cup pastry flour
- OR 1 cup less 2 tbsps. all-purpose flour
- ½ teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon ground ginger
- 1½ teaspoon baking powder
- 2 eggs
- 1 cup milk
- 1 cup cooked, mashed turnip
- 1 tablespoon molasses
- 2 tablespoons melted fat

Sift together the dry ingredients. Beat eggs slightly, add the milk, mashed turnip, molasses and melted fat. Add liquid mixture to dry ingredients and blend well. Drop by spoonfuls onto a hot greased, heavy frying pan and cook until brown on bottom, and top is peppered with bubbles. Turn. Yield: 10 pancakes 3½ inches in diameter.

GINGER APPLE UPSIDE-DOWN CAKE

- 3 tablespoons butter
- 1/3 cup brown sugar
- 3 apples
- ¼ cup shortening
- 3 tablespoons white sugar
- 1 egg
- 1/3 cup molasses
- 1 cup pastry flour OR 1 cup less 2 tablespoons all-purpose flour
- 1 teaspoon baking powder
- ½ teaspoon soda
- ½ teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon ginger
- ½ teaspoon cinnamon
- 1/3 cup boiling water

Melt the 3 tablespoons butter in baking dish. Add brown sugar and cook together for 2 or 3 minutes. Pare and core apples. Cut each apple in half to make two thick rings. Arrange rings of apples in butter and sugar mixture. Cream shortening and sugar together. Add well-beaten egg and molasses. Beat thoroughly. Sift dry ingredients and add to mixture. Lastly add boiling water, mixing quickly. Pour over apples in baking dish and bake in a moderately slow oven, 325 degrees F., approximately 40 minutes or until done. Six servings.

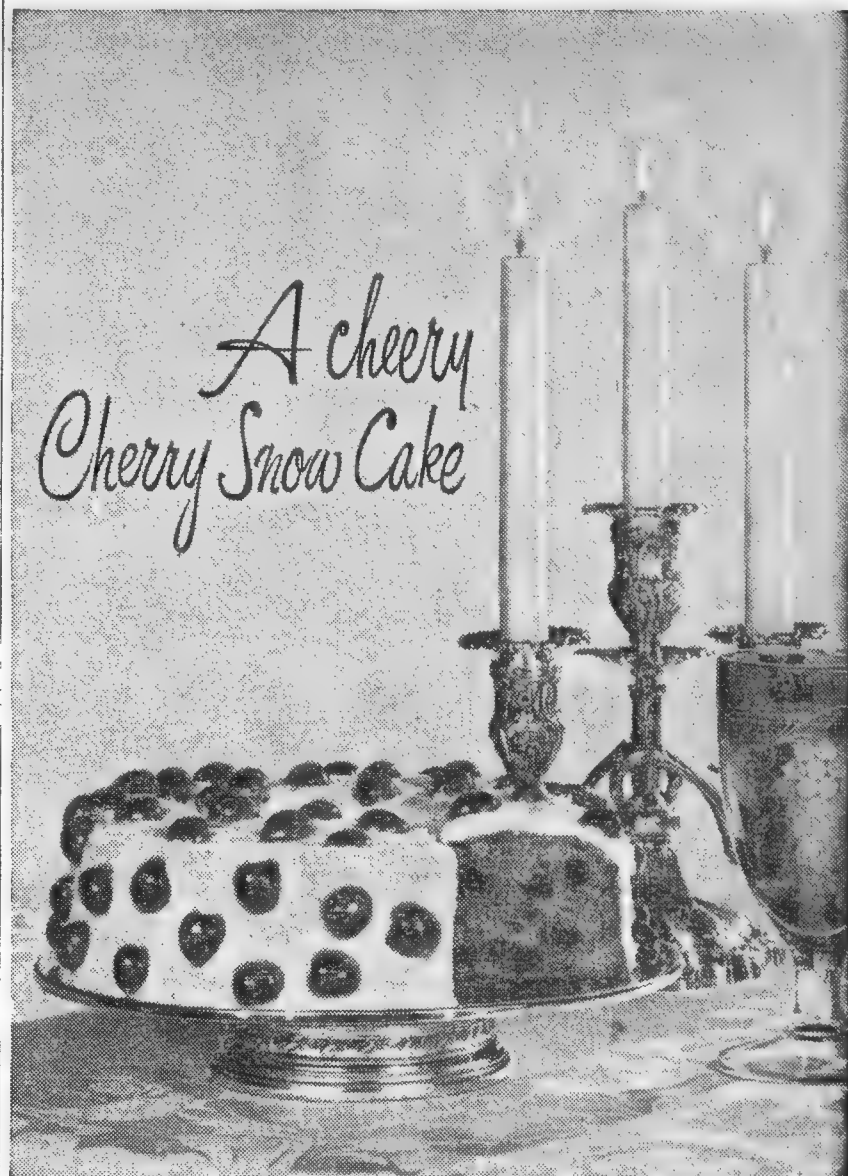
POTATOES, FRENCH PEASANT STYLE

- 2½ cups cold cooked potatoes, cut in 1-inch cubes
- ¼ cup bacon fat
- 1½ cloves garlic
- 1½ tablespoons chives or onions, chopped
- 1½ tablespoons parsley, chopped
- 1½ tablespoons chopped celery leaves
- 1½ tablespoons flour
- 1½ cups milk OR ¾ cup stock and ¾ cup milk
- ¾ teaspoon salt
- 1/8 teaspoon pepper

Saute potatoes in bacon fat until brown on all sides. Remove potatoes and keep hot on back of stove or in warming oven. Crush garlic with the blade of a knife and fry in fat with chives or onions, parsley and celery leaves. Add flour and gradually blend in milk. Add salt and pepper and cook over low heat until the same is thick . . . about 4 to 6 minutes, stirring constantly. Add potatoes and reheat. A little minced ham may be sprinkled over top of potatoes. Six servings.

□ □ □

Always use lemon juice on your hand to remove either fruit or vegetable stains.



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CHERRY SNOW CAKE

- ½ cup shortening
- 1 cup sugar
- 2 eggs
- 2 cups sifted flour
- 2 teaspoons Magic Baking Powder

- ¾ teaspoon Magic Baking Soda
- ¾ teaspoon salt
- ½ teaspoon cloves
- 1 teaspoon cinnamon
- 1 cup strained thick applesauce

- ¾ cup seedless raisins
- ¾ cup chopped pitted dates
- Snow Frosting
- Maraschino cherries
- Citron

Cream together shortening and sugar. Add eggs; beat well. Sift dry ingredients together. Add alternately with applesauce to creamed mixture. Add raisins and dates. Bake in 9" greased tube pan in 350°F. oven, 1 hour. Let stand until cold. Remove cake from pan. Spread frosting on top and side of cake. Decorate with cherries and citron.

SNOW FROSTING: Cream 2 tablespoons butter. Sift 2½ cups confectioner's sugar; gradually add, creaming constantly. Add about 3 tablespoons milk to make mixture right consistency for spreading. Add a few grains of salt and ¾ teaspoon vanilla extract.



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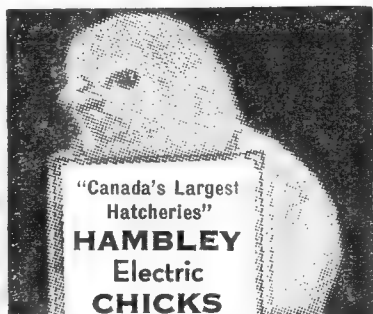
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Hambley Spec. Mating Approved		Approved	
100	50 25	100	50 25
18.00	9.50 4.75	N. Hamps.	16.00 8.50 4.25
29.00	15.00 7.50	N. H. Pull.	27.00 14.00 7.00
10.00	5.50 3.00	N. H. Ckls.	9.00 5.00 3.00
R.O.P. Sired		Approved	
16.00	8.50 4.25	W. Leg.	
31.00	16.00 8.00	W. L. Pull.	
3.00	2.00 1.00	W. L. Ckl.	
18.00	9.50 4.75	B. Rocks	
29.00	15.00 7.50	B. R. Pull.	
11.00	6.00 3.25	B. R. Ckls.	
18.00	9.50 4.75	R. I. Reds	
29.00	15.00 7.50	R. I. Pull.	
11.00	6.00 3.25	R. I. Ckls.	

F.O.B. ABBOTSFORD, B.C.

Hambley Spec. Mating Approved

Approved	
17.00	9.00 4.50
31.00	16.00 8.00
10.00	5.50 2.75

Gtd. 100% Live Arr. Poults 96% Acc. Hatching Eggs wanted from Approved flocks also Turkey Hatching Eggs wanted from Approved Turkeys.

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Calgary — Edmonton — Winnipeg
Regina — Saskatoon — Brandon
Portage — Boissevain — Dauphin
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BABY CHICKS



FOR 1947

PLACE YOUR ORDER TODAY FOR PREFERRED DATES.

R.O.P. Sired White Leghorns, New Hampshires and R. I. Reds. Hatchery Approved New Hampshires, Light Sussex, Australorps, Austra-White Cross and Leghorn-Hampshire Cross.

Price List on Request.

Mammoth Bronze Turkey Poults, \$75.00 per 100.

L. S. COLES HATCHERY
BOX 188, CLOVERDALE, B.C.



POULTRY RAISERS who well know the importance of getting the right stock for big profits, depend on TWEDDLE CHICKS, year after year. Our repeat customers have kept us in business and growing, for 23 years now. The time to order your 1947 Tweddle chicks is right now. An early order will assure you of having the breed of chicks you want, delivered on the date you select ready for a proper start to a profitable year. It protects you against price changes too. If prices raise, you pay the price at time of order. If prices drop, you pay the lower price. All Tweddle chicks are from Pullorum-tested stock of proved high production and livability. Approved of course. All popular pure breeds and hybrids to choose from. No waiting, prompt delivery. Write for free catalogue. Tweddle Chick Hatcheries Limited, Fergus, Ontario.

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BURNSIDE R.O.P. Sired Leghorn, Hampshire and Barred Rock chicks are bred to live and produce both quantity and quality in eggs—which means big profits to the poultry-man.

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QUALITY Means Success

Success with poultry depends on the quality of the day-old chicks. The strong, healthy Rump & Sendall chicks are the result of over a quarter of a century of selective breeding for improved quality.

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BOX "R"

Rump & Sendall
LANGLEY PRAIRIE B.C.

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R.O.P. Sired AND APPROVED.

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1947 Alberta Chick Prices

Per 100 to May 24th	R.O.P. Sired	Approved
W. Leghorns	\$16.00	
W. Leghorn Pullets	\$11.00	
N.H., Rocks & Reds	\$18.00	
N.H., Rocks & Red Pullets	\$29.00	
N. Hampshires	\$16.00	
N. Hampshire Pullets	\$27.00	

On orders for less than 100 add 1c per chick to above prices.

Leghorn Cockerels, \$3.00 - Heavy Cockerels, \$9.00

For B.C. Prices Write Our Chilliwack Hatchery

The 1947 Pringle Catalogue and Flock Record Book mailed on receipt of order or on request.

Order Now from Above Prices.

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1,600 ac. northeast of Olds and near gravel highway; 1,000 ac. cult. Last season produced 20,000 bushels grain, 15,000 pounds broom seed, 400 tons hay. Pastures 200 cattle. All bldgs. new since 1936, consisting of modern 9-rm. semi-bungalow, full basement and drive-in garage, furnace, soft and hard water pressure system, etc.; also 2 cottages of 3 rms. with running water and furnace; barn 30x74, modern dairy for 21 cows, horse stalls and box stalls, loft and hay slings; hog barn 18x50; hog brooder 32x36; chicken house for 600 laying birds; garage and ship 24x36 — electricity in all bldgs. Grounds landscaped and planted to shrubs, trees, etc. This can be sold for a short time only at \$30 per ac. — some terms.

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320 ac., near Irricana. Good bldgs.; 225 ac. summerfallow; \$35 per ac.

1,760 ac., Foothills, cattle and grain farm, 27 miles from Calgary. \$25 per ac.

800 ac., main highway, near large town, central Alberta. One of the good farms in good district. Owner deceased. \$22.50 per ac., half cash.

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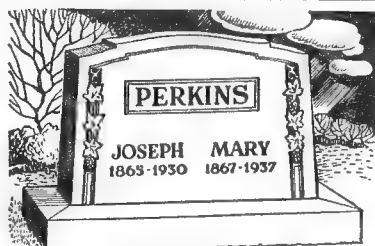
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Internal, Protruding, Bleeding or Itching Piles. Send One Dollar for Twenty Palova Suppositories. Satisfaction or money refunded. MODERN HEALTH SUPPLIES, Dept. H, Box 188, Vancouver, B.C.

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Price \$4.50 per jar, which will last a long time. One application weekly.

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These remedies are made by

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MINK

MINK RANCHERS

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NEW BRICK-HARD LOG PLASTERING METHOD fully described. Cementless, limeless, inexpensive. C. Miller, McLennan, Alta.

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QUICK-HEAT OIL BURNERS suitable for garages, brooder houses, pump houses, and work shops. No. 1 burner, \$14.75; No. 2 burners, \$32.50; 3-gallon tanks, \$5.50 F.O.B. Cowan Fuel Co., 2935 Retallack St., Regina, Sask.

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(Continued on page 46)

(Continued from page 45)

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PERSONAL

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KILL THE HAIR ROOT SUPERFLUOUS Hair permanently, safely removed. Treatment \$2.00. Commercial Distributing Co., Melfort, Sask.

SEWING MACHINE DARNER, fits all makes sewing machines. You can mend stockings, shirts, linens, clothing. Also for quilting, stitching, marking linens, overcasting seams, and many uses. Full instructions with each darning, 50 cents, postpaid. G. Grattan, Station L, Winnipeg, Man.

RUPTURE TROUBLES ENDED

Positive relief and comfort. Advanced method. No elastic, no understrap, no steel. Write Smith Manufacturing Co., Dept. M., Preston, Ontario.

KWIK-KLIP SAVE BARBER COSTS—Men trim your own hair. Ladies, remove hair from arms and legs. Trim hair with a professional taper, no steps; fine for trimming children's hair. Use like ordinary comb. A safe money-saving invention. Kwik-Klip, complete with full directions, only 59 cents, postpaid. G. Grattan, Station L, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

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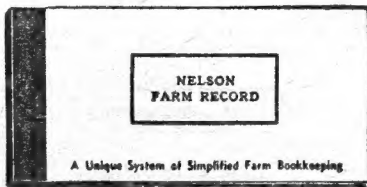
PHOTO FINISHING

FREE SNAPSHOTS! FREE ALBUM! Mail this ad, and two negatives for free snapshots complete in album! When you see these free samples you'll want more! Artisto, Dept. 159, Drawer 220, Regina, Sask.

ROLLS DEVELOPED AND PRINTED 25c— or 8 reprints for 25c—plus double-weight professional enlargement coupon free with each roll. Cut Rate quality would cost you more elsewhere. Films for all cameras now available. Cut Rate Photo Service, Dept. E, Box 236, Regina, Saskatchewan.

SENSATIONAL Introductory Offer! 6 beautiful enlargements of any 6 negatives of same size (up to 2 1/4 x 4 1/4). Produced with new Photo Electric "Magic Eye." Send negatives with this ad, and 25c in coin today! Photo Research Labs., Dept. E, Drawer 370, Regina, Sask.

MAKE YOUR FARMING MORE enjoyable . . . MORE profitable . . . BY PUTTING IT ON A BUSINESS BASIS WITH A



NELSON FARM RECORD

the new system of bookkeeping for farmers. Complete and easy to understand, it requires less than 5 minutes each day to keep. Simplify your Income Tax problems, send for your Record today.

NELSON FARM RECORD

714 - 7th AVE. WEST, CALGARY, ALTA. Please send me one copy of the NELSON FARM RECORD, postpaid. I am enclosing Money Order for \$1.85 for one-year size (\$3.75 for three-year size.)

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

RABBITS

"ANGORA WOOL FARMING", 50c postpaid. Written especially for beginners. Proven successful methods. Hutch plans. Doroville Rabbitry (20 years in business), Parksville, B.C. Original breeders of Doroville strain Angoras. Heaviest producers obtainable.

SEED FOR SALE

REGISTERED AND CERTIFIED SEED GRAINS AND GRASSES, rape seed and peas. Price-list now ready. Ask for copy. Newfield Seeds, Nipawin, Sask.

SONG WRITERS

POEMS wanted for musical setting. Send poem for immediate consideration and FREE Rhyming Dictionary. Richard Bros, 18 Woods Building, Chicago.

POEMS WANTED FOR MUSICAL SETTING. Send poem for immediate consideration. FIVE STAR MUSIC MASTERS, 545 Beacon Bldg., Boston, Mass.

STAMMERING

STAMMERING CORRECTED — For free, helpful booklet write William Dennison, 543-R, Jarvis St., Toronto.

TANNERS

TANNERS Furriers, Fur Dressers — Furs stored and repaired, robe and leather Tanning, Taxidermy. The Briggs Tannery, Offices and Factory, Burnside, Calgary, Alberta. Phone E 5430.

TIRES

NEW TIRES

Tractor, Implement, Truck
ALL SIZES

Immediate Shipment.

Write for illustrated bulletin No. 160 showing complete description and prices.

LEVENTHAL & CO.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

TRACTOR PARTS

NEW AND USED TRACTOR PARTS for 137 different models. Describe your needs for immediate price quotations. Order from IRVING'S TRACTOR LUG COMPANY, Portal, North Dakota.

TRADE SCHOOLS

CHICAGO Vocational Schools (Canadian)

Theory and Practical Courses in:
1. DIESEL Engineering.
2. AUTO Mechanics.
3. Gas and Electric WELDING.
4. ELECTRICAL.
5. AIR CONDITIONING.
FREE information by writing:
207 Time Bldg., Winnipeg.
12520 - 102nd Ave., Edmonton.

TRAPPER SUPPLIES

COYOTE TRAPPERS: Do the coyotes go just so close to your sets and no closer? These same coyotes will go right up to your sets without fear no matter how trapwise they are. Results guaranteed. Write Fred Tyree, 1029 Fourth St., Bremerton, Wash.

MUSKRAT, MINK and BEAVER TRAPPERS triple your catches with a Submarine trap. Ten Muskrats to a catch. Simple to operate; weighs three pounds. No losses from biting or pulling their feet off. \$4.00 each. Write for catalogue. Submarine Trap Company, Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta.

TURKEY EGGS

GENUINE BROAD BREASTED BRONZE TURKEY EGGS for improvement of breeding stock. From Government-banded AA pedigree matings. Early maturing, ideal market type. March eggs, \$1.00; April 1 to April 20, 70c; April 21 to May 20, 40c E 4 T Turkey Farm, Innisfail, Alta.

WANTED

WANTED — BEESWAX at highest prices. Large quantities preferred. Write Prairie Candle Co., Young, Sask.

WANTED — FERTILIZER ATTACHMENT for 20 to 28 drill. When writing, give year and condition. M. Neilson, Erickson, Man.

WATCH REPAIRS

IF IT'S OUT OF ORDER send it to us. Two weeks' guaranteed service. Formerly with Henry Birks and Uren, Calgary, 22 years' experience. B. A. Lloyd, 624-21st Ave. N.W., Calgary. Phone H 3843.

DEER AND ELK MENACING FEED

Deer and elk are devouring hay stacks and range grass in South-western Alberta. Twin Butte and Pincher Creek districts are having trouble with deer while elk are the chief menace in the Mountain View region.

One rancher, Max Bradshaw, had to buy hay for his 500 cattle after elk had destroyed his hay stacks.

FISTULA FACTS

FREE BOOK — Explains Dangers

RECTAL AND COLONIC DISORDERS and related ailments

Avoid Dangers of Delay

Do you suffer pain, torture and broken health of neglected Piles, Fistula or related rectal and colon ailments? Write today for 122-page FREE BOOK. Learn facts. The McCleary Clinic, C376 Elms Blvd., Excelsior Springs, Missouri.

PILES

Try this Combination Treatment for Pile Suffering FREE!

THOSE discomforting symptoms of Piles — pain, itching or bleeding — now treated privately and conveniently at home. Pile sufferers everywhere are enthusiastic about this Combination Pile Treatment. Mr. Frank Barge took Page's Pile Treatment 10 years ago. Read his recent statement below:



Trail B. C., 2060 5th Ave.

Just think; it is ten years since I took two of your treatments and have not had a return of the trouble. I have told lots of people about your remedy but it is very hard to get people to realize what your remedy will do.

Perhaps they are like me; I tried in the drug store but did not get any relief until I found your treatments, which sure was a god-send to me.

I am still working in the smelter and feeling fine. I will be 61 my next birthday.

August 20, 1945 FRANK M. BARGE

We especially want to send it to those discouraged sufferers who believe their cases to be hopeless. Even the most severely aggravated cases and cases of long standing frequently respond to this treatment. Used successfully for 50 years.

Don't neglect a single day. Write now. Send no money. Simply mail the coupon below today and a free trial will be sent promptly in plain wrapper.

FREE TRIAL COUPON

To prove all we claim, we will send you promptly in plain package, a generous supply of this treatment. Don't wait. Mail coupon TODAY.

E. R. Page Co., Dept. 55A, Toronto, Ont.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Prov. _____

The Gamble Of Farming

(Continued from page 27)

come some will be lost by evaporation. Rate of evaporation during the growing season at Medicine Hat and Manyberries is just about twice as high as at Lacombe and Edmonton.

(4) The importance of soil type in determining the crop-producing capacity of a farm has already been mentioned. Soil survey results now make it possible to assess the relation between soil type, rainfall, and crop yields. We know that a farmer on heavy land in the south-eastern part of Alberta has a much better chance to succeed than one on light land.

(5) The whole question of cultural practices is of a major importance. No land can be cropped continuously to such a crop as wheat, and maintain yields for any length of time. Nor will such land use efficiently the rather scanty amounts of water usually found in Alberta. Land that is "mined," as the saying goes, will give poor yields, and will blow away with the first high wind that comes along. Summer-fallowing will increase yields but, if used as the only major cultural practice, may even speed up the eventual ruin of the farm.

The farmer must provide for permanency by adopting cultural practices in keeping with our knowledge of the needs of the soil. To do otherwise spells disaster. This subject is too extensive to pursue here, but readers are referred to University of Alberta Bulletin 44, "Cropping for Profit and Permanency." This has just been reprinted and is available through the Department of Extension, the Department of Plant Science, or the Department of Soils.

PERHAPS this article may best be summed up by stating the two practical lessons that can be learned from a study of climatic conditions in Alberta and their effects on crop production.

(1) We now know enough to prevent the settling of areas that cannot possibly support farmers and their families. No farmer should settle in any area without first making sure that it will produce crops often enough and heavy enough to supply his needs.

(2) We know enough to estimate the average yields for any area over periods of years. Every farmer should know the odds against his getting a good crop every year. He should provide for the poor years by setting aside a reserve in good years. He must realize that the above-average production in the good years is merely his insurance payment to cover losses in the bad years that will inevitably come. The farmer who does realize this and who farms on this basis will not lose his gamble, whatever the odds. Over long periods, the "dice" factors in crop production are not loaded.

Crop production is a gamble. Yes. But it is a gamble in which you can be assured that you will win, provided you know the odds for and against you, and provided that you play the game with these odds constantly in mind. You can increase the odds in your favor by good farming methods, but you will increase them against you if you do not pay attention to all the factors involved. Whenever you seed a crop you are gambling. Do you know the odds you face?

Wit of the World

Brother Johnson: "How's collections at your church, Brudder Jackson?"

Brother Jackson: "Well, we ain't never had to stop in de middle of a collection and empty the box."

A candidate for the police force was being given an oral examination.

"If you were alone in an automobile and were being pursued by a gang of desperate criminals in another car doing 50 miles an hour on a lonely road, what would you do?"

And the candidate promptly answered: "Sixty."

A city dweller was reading a newspaper when he was heard to exclaim, "Even the cows are doing it now." "Doing what?" inquired his wife. "Hoarding," he replied. "Right here in the headline it says, 'Cow hides seven cents.'"

Stranger: "Is it far to the next town?"

Native: "Wal, it's pretty far. It seems farther than it is, but you'll find out it ain't."

"There's just one thing that all humanity thirsts after."

"What's that?"

"Salt herring."

"When I'm dead you'll find it hard," said he, "To ever find another man like me."

"What makes you think, as I suppose you do,

"I'd ever want another man like you?"

Brown bought a new shirt, and on a slip pinned to the inside found the name and address of a girl with the words: "Please write, send photograph."

He wrote to the girl and sent her a portrait of himself. In due course an answer came, and with heart a-flutter Brown opened it.

"I was just curious to see," he read, "what sort of fellow would wear such a funny shirt."

The Seven Ages of Woman: The infant, the little girl, the miss, the young woman, the young woman, the young woman, the young woman.

"I dinna like it, Sandy—ya take every corner on two wheels."

"Oo, aye Maggie, but dinna disturb yourself—it cuts me yearly tire bill about half."

"I'm sorry, madam," said the attendant at the movie, "but you can't take the dog into the theatre."

"How absurd," protested the woman. "What harm can pictures do a little dog like this?"

A stout gentleman, determined to lose weight during a stay on a farm, hustled to the general store for a pair of overalls. He picked out a pair big enough for energetic exercise. Then a thought struck him. "Wait a minute," he said to the clerk, "those fit me now but I expect to lose a lot — maybe I had better buy a smaller pair."

The clerk shook his head, calmly went on wrapping the overalls.

"Mister, if you can shrink as fast as those overalls will, you'll be doing pretty good."

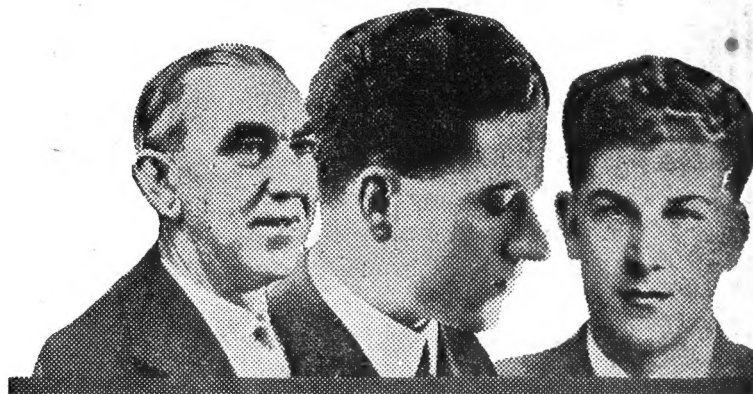
WANTED 500 MEN WHO ARE GOING BALD AND LOSING HAIR

500 WOMEN
WORRIED ABOUT FALLING HAIR
AND HAIR CONDITIONS

TO SEND FOR A
3-DAY TEST PACKAGE
OF SCALP TONIC
WITH FREE BOOKLET

ABOUT HAIR TROUBLES

THESE MEN ACTED AS INVITED — NOW READ
THE RESULTS THEY GOT



"Two years ago the hair on my head had disappeared. I used your Renair. Now I have a good head of hair."
G. BATES.

"I feel positively sure had it not been for your preparation I would have lost my hair completely."
G. BARTON.

"I now have a fine head of hair after using your fine treatments."
D. LOMAN.

This booklet tells how many people may retain and improve their hair condition by using the Renair Process for the Hair, discovered and perfected by a British Hair Specialist. Here is news of real importance to thousands of men and women who are worried about their hair. An English firm engaged in treating hair and scalp conditions some time ago developed what is now known as the Renair Process of Scalp Stimulation for helping hair growth. The recorded results from users of this process have been truly remarkable and it has become widely successful throughout Great Britain, Australia and Canada. So much so, in fact, that those folks who are worried about their hair are advised to send for the FREE Three-Day Test Package and learn more about the process and how it may possibly help them.

HELPS MEN AND WOMEN TOO

Abundant evidence in the form of reports and actual photographs of users testifies to the success of this process. Many such examples are included in the free booklet, "The Renair Process for the Hair," which gives full particulars of the method and how all who wish may try it in their own home and learn what it may do for them.

HAVE YOU ANY OF THESE HAIR TROUBLES?

If your hair line is receding at the forehead or thinning at the crown, it is time to take action, and see if this condition can be checked. It should be worth your while to get the FREE TEST package and illustrated free booklet describing the Renair Process and its method of assisting hair growth that so many people say has helped them. The Renair Process has also helped patchy baldness where hair regrowth was possible. Or if your hair is poor in texture, dry, dull and brittle or deficient in quality or quantity, this book tells how these same conditions have often been quickly helped by the Renair Process of Scalp Stimulation that has pleased and delighted thousands.

USE FREE COUPON BELOW — GOOD TODAY FOR
FAMOUS RENAIR THREE-DAY TEST SUPPLY
AND BOOKLET

—fully describing the Renair Process for the Hair. Thousands who have accepted this free offer have made the test and are mighty glad they did. Clip the coupon now and mail today.

MAIL THIS COUPON

FOR FREE THREE-DAY TRIAL PACKAGE AND BOOKLET

Mr. Frederick Godfrey (Dept. 74A),
484 McGill Street, Montreal, Que.

Please send me FREE the booklet, "THE RENAIR Process for the Hair," and FREE three-day testing package of your scalp stimulant. (You may if you wish, enclose 10c in stamps or coins towards postage and packing.)

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

1847-1947

THE AMAZING DEVELOPMENT

in farm machinery

100 YEARS AGO, two good men with a cradle and rake could cut and bind three acres of grain in a day. Then there still remained the laborious task of threshing the grain with a flail on the barn floor.

Today one man with a Massey-Harris self-propelled combine can cut and thresh up to 50 acres in a day.

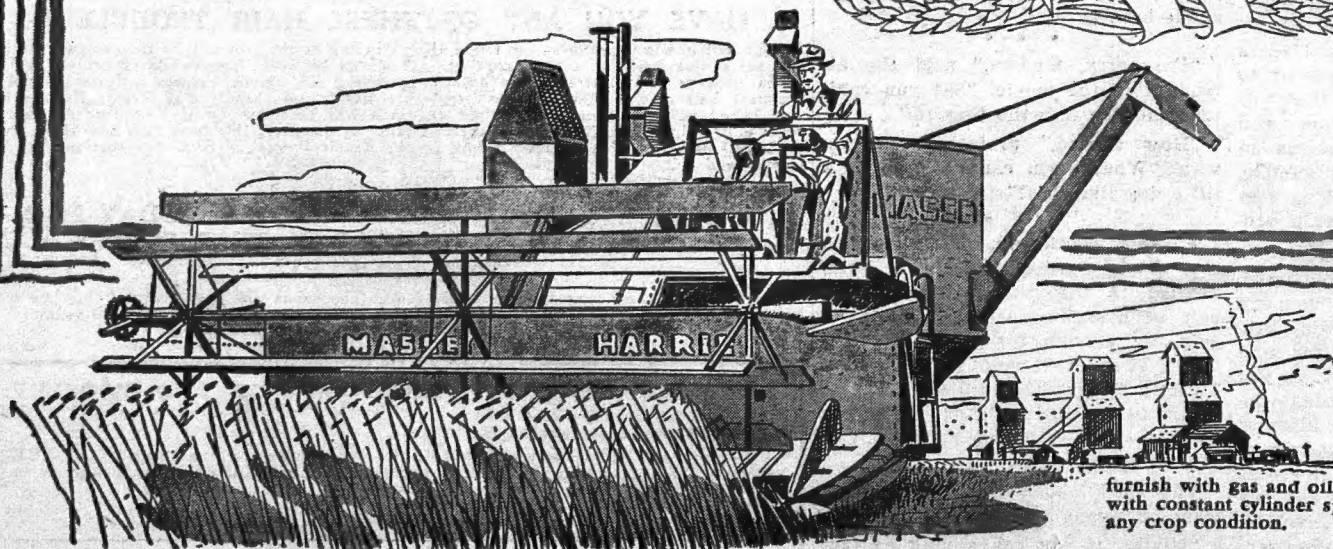
Just think of the tedious, back-breaking labor in cultivating, seeding, harvesting and threshing which the farmer of today escapes through the use of modern farm machinery.

The development of labor-saving farm machinery in which Massey-Harris has played a leading part since 1847 has had an important bearing on our daily lives. Before 1830 the farmer produced mostly for himself and his family; today he raises crops chiefly to sell. The huge increase in farm production brought about by farm machinery during the last century has been an important factor behind the rapid climb in the standard of living both on the farm and in the city.

Today at the beginning of the second century of its history, this company looks forward to a continuance of its service in helping the farmer to produce more and better crops, easier, quicker and at lower cost.



Until about 1850, when horse-drawn machines began to be used, grain was cut by hand with a "cradle".



Massey-Harris No. 21 Self-Propelled Reaper-Thresher

With this machine you can harvest large acreages easier, faster, cheaper. One man can operate it. Has only one motor to

furnish with gas and oil. Choice of 4 forward speeds with constant cylinder speed means ideal operation in any crop condition.



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ALBERTENSIS

INTERNATIONAL AND YOUR INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER DEALER WILL DO THEIR LEVEL BEST FOR YOU IN 1947

Only one thing is *new* in that headline. International Harvester and the IH dealers have been doing their *level best* for generations in the interest of Canadian agriculture.

So what's new in it? Well—there's that figure 1947. A brand-new season is coming up, and we believe that things are going to be a lot different.

In recent years, "level best" hasn't been good enough. . . . In every community in the land the farmers have been repairing and mending old equipment, and getting by—waiting in line at every dealer's door with patience and tempers wearing mighty thin. . . . Right this minute a thousand farmers are asking "When's *my* tractor coming, and those new machines that were promised me months ago?" It has been hard to take—for farmer and dealer and manufacturer alike.

Every farm operator knows that the Harvester Company has perfected many new products, competently engineered and tested, fully qualified to take to the fields. . . . Our problem now is to turn them out in quantity production for our thousands of customers, from long established plants and from many new factories. Our hope for this new year is to keep assembly lines running without interruption until every man's need is satisfied.

For *service work*, and for the *latest news* about new equipment—see your International Harvester Dealer.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
OF CANADA LIMITED

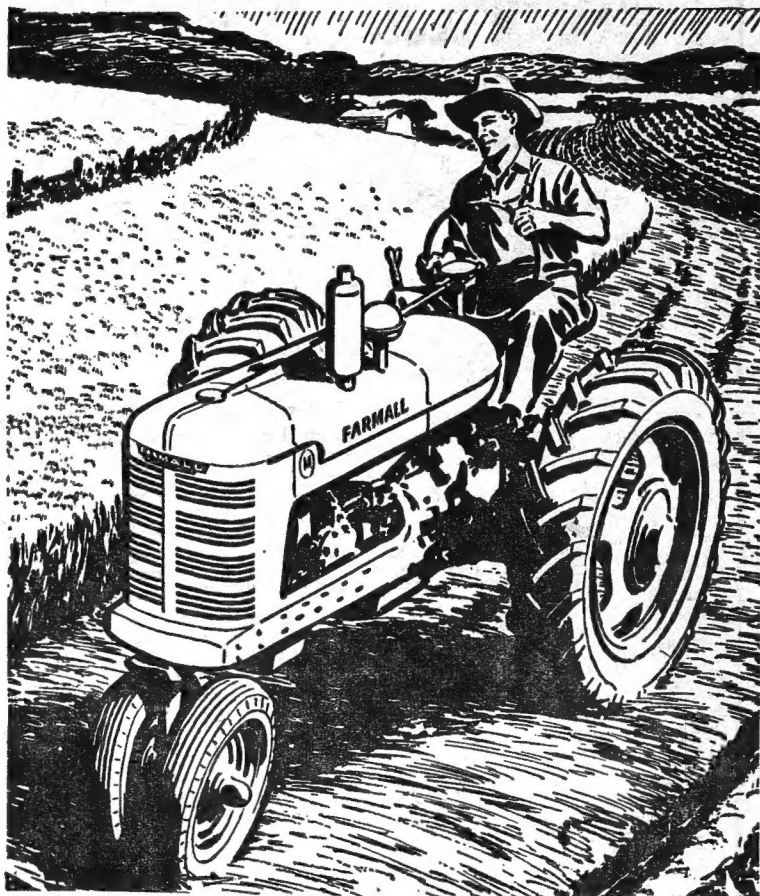
Hamilton

Ontario

Below: McCormick-Deering 123-SP Self-Propelled Combine. Other coming International developments: smaller combines; 2-bottom, 2-way plow; sugar beet harvester; tractor touch-control; whirlwind terracers; milk coolers, home freezers and refrigerators.

Below: McCormick-Deering One-Man Pickup Twine Baler. Production of this most popular baler won't keep up with demand this season. Many other new hay machines are in various stages of development by International Harvester engineers.

Below: The New International No. 24 2-row Tractor-Mounted Corn Picker. Coming International machines include new 1-row corn pickers and cut-off corn pickers. Spreader for fluid manure, and tractor-operated power loader, now available.



Fight Soil Erosion! Soil conservation is every farmer's obligation in 1947. Farmall Tractors and Farmall Equipment are designed for farming on the contour.



INTERNATIONAL



HARVESTER

Power Farming Equipment